THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Guaranteed for two years.

Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**

Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**

May be obtained from

Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,

or at the Office of the Company,

Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,294—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1888.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THACKER & CO., LD.

BOOKS. STATIONERY.

MATHEMATICAL AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS, DESPATCH BOXES, GAMES, ALBUMS, ETC.

Opposite the University Tower, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L. PESHAWUR..	3900	600	L. H. Moule	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th "
				Tuesday
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May.
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B. L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B. L. CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	26th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
May 4th, and 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 23 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	3,000	800	10th May	1st July.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	1st August.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
HENLEY	on the 12th May 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 23, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ELEKTRA .....P. Mersa ..... 4,200 600 27th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steame.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Maluss			14th May. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON IN 20 DAYS.

S. S. "HISPANIA," SAILING 5TH MAY.

THIS Passenger Steamer of 3,380 tons will sail from Bombay for Marseilles punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort for first-class passengers.

Books through to London (overland from Marseilles).

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed nineteen days, and the railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies twenty-five hours.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1888.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

"DAMASCUS."—This magnificent new steamer belonging to the ABERDEEN LINE will leave BOMBAY for LONDON DIRECT, on or about the 8th May. The steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess, and is provided with every comfort for passengers. Fitted throughout with electric light. Intending passengers can inspect the vessel, which is anchored in the stream. A milch cow carried on board.

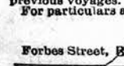
"AUSTRALASIAN."—The sister-ship of the above will also sail for London on or about 30th May, and passages will be available after arrival in Bombay on or about 23rd April.

Both these steamers, it is expected, will make the passage to London in not more than 22 days, the record of previous voyages.

For particulars as to passage money, &c., apply to

EINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th April, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is designed to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.
For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COCONADA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Maugrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about 6th June.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every SATURDAY at noon, and MORMUGAO every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	" 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	" 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th April, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 2nd to 15th May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 28th April, 1888.

PURE ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIAL Cleanliness in the process of Manufacture.

Perfect Purity of all Ingredients used.

Fully charged with Carbonic Acid Gas.

The Waters manufactured by T. & Co., are fully equal to any obtainable, and may be taken *AD LIBITUM* with perfect safety :—

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water introduced by, T. & Co.	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 0
Ginger Ale	1 8	Vichy Water	1 4
		Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

N.B.—Orders for 2 Dozen and upwards delivered Free to any part of Bombay.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD,

OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

OF great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

Per Bottle—Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRICKLY-HEAT.

SUFFERERS from this annoyance are recommended to use "THYMOLITE," the New Antiseptic Toilet Powder. It allays the irritation of the skin, giving the most grateful relief. "THYMOLITE" is perfectly harmless, and may be applied with benefit to the most sensitive skin.

Per box.....Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S MILK OF ROSES.

SOFTENS the Skin, removes Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., renders the Skin Smooth and Pearly, gives a Pure and Blooming Complexion, and restores and preserves Youthful Beauty.

Per Bottle, Re 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness; allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach.

It furnishes to the blood and system generally in an agreeable form those natural saline elements which are of *vital importance*, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition. For Biliousness and Habitual Constipation it is specially recommended, rapidly relieving the symptoms.

For impurities of Blood, Skin Eruptions, Boils, &c., depending upon a disorganized state of the Stomach, it is very useful.

In Gout and Rheumatism it has a most beneficial effect if the directions are carefully attended to.

Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FASHIONABLE "SUPERIOR QUALITY."
"SNUFF, MAPLE, MANILLA." FELT HATS.

FASHIONABLE "TO SUIT ALL FACES."
"SEAL, RUSSET, WALNUT." FELT HATS.

FASHIONABLE Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10-8.
"IMMENSE CHOICE." FELT HATS.

12½ per cent. Cash Discount.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS. } BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE a nice selection of CLOTHS suitable for wear during the PRESENT SEASON, consisting of Blue and Black Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad Cloths, Fancy Suitings, Trouserings, Whip-Cords, Bedford Cords, Cotton Cords, Ulster Cloths, and all Materials for Riding and Shikar.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. a.
SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTH, very light in texture, lined Silk throughout. Suit complete	... 80 0
SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTH, very thin, comfortable wear	... 95 0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE	... 75 0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish	... 85 0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished	... 95 0
LIGHT OVERCOAT	... 40 0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

RIBBED AND DIAGONAL COATINGS, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	...Rs. 36 to 37 0
VEST Do. Do.	...Rs: 11-8 to 13 8
FROCK COATS, BLUE or BLACK DIAGONAL, or MATT, nice substance and well finished	... 50 0
VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate, to wear with above	... 8 8

TROUSERS.

FANCY ANGOLAS, Shepherd's Plaids	...Rs. 15 to 19 0
FANCY ANGOLAS, Checks, Plain Shades and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk. Per pair	...Rs. 15 to 19 0

SAC OR LOUNGE SUITS.

	Rs. a.
SINGLE BREASTED, well finished best Cheviots, or Tweeds	...from Rs. 36 to 43 0
VEST to MATCH	...from Rs. 9 to 11 0
SAC COAT and TROUSERS, from best Yarn dyed Blue Serges	..Rs. 34 to 36

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

BEST BEDFORD CORD, all shades of colour, Riding Trousers	... 24 0
BREECHES	... 23 0
WHIPCORD in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear, Riding Trousers or Breeches	... 23 0
BEST DRAB COTTON CORD RIDING TROUSERS or BREECHES	... 16 0
MOFUSSIL or SHIKARING FLAX SUITS, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass. Suit	... 14 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

BEST SAXONY TWILLED FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, Coat and Trousers	... 30 0
STRIPED FLANNELS Newest goods Coat and Trousers	... 30

THORPE & Co.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

OUR TEA MIXTURES

OF UTMOST PURITY AND OF UNSURPASSABLE QUALITY.

FROM COLONEL HAWES.

AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN TEA ESTATES.

In 1 lb. Zinc Boxes.

	Rs. as.
COMBINATION TEA	1-6 per lb.
EUREKA TEA	1-2 "
IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE	1-0 "
BREAKFAST "	0-12 "
HOUSEHOLD "	0-10 "

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

FERRINTOSH.

Be careful, if purchasing the above named most-noted whisky, to see that it has the particular arrangement of Labels, and bears the well known name of the Importers.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Under the Patronage and Immediate Presence of the Member of the Committee for the Chawls for the Poor Zoroastrians.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY

Will perform at the

NOVELTY THEATRE,

In aid of the Chawls for the Poor Zoroastrians,

MONDAY, 30TH APRIL, 1888,

The Social Adaptation of Hoodman Blind, entitled,

NIGAH-E-GAFLAT

(*alias*)

BHOOLME BHOOL, KANTOME PHOOL,

To be followed by the most Sensational Farce,

MY WIFE'S COMFORTER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Rs.		Rs.
Orchestra Stalls (Reserved). 3	Dress Circle, Unreserved	2
,, ,,(Unreserved).. 2	Upper Circle	1
Dress Circle (Reserved) 3	Back Seats	As. 8

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE..... Mr. H. Stanley.

BOMBAY

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING MAY 2.

Harry Stanley's OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY will appear in

LALLA ROOKH.

As performed for 20 Nights in Calcutta.

Box office open at Soundy & Co., where plan can be seen and seats secured.

MINNESINGERS.

AN OPEN AIR SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the Gymkhana, Fort, on Wednesday, May 9, commencing at 9-30 p.m. On this occasion every Member of the Society can obtain Free Admission Tickets for Two Guests in addition to his own. Extra guests' tickets TWO RUPEES each.

For tickets, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY,

G. W. ROUGHTON,

70, Tamarind Lane.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "MANILLA," Captain A. Crucciani, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from Genoa, on the 28th inst., and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

All CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elp. Circle, Bombay 28th April.

S.S. WERNETH HALL, ARRIVED 28TH APRIL, 1888.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Cuaked or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,

Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th April, 1888.

ANGLO-INDIAN PASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

ALL who see the necessity of obtaining the following improvements in passage by both Sea and Overland between India and England, viz., Reduction of Present High Rates of Fares, Greater Speed, and Better Accommodation, will do well to communicate as early as possible with Captain L. M. BOILEAU, Honorary Secretary, A. P. A. Silchar, Cachar, who is endeavouring to obtain these ends.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held here on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,

Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 28th April, 1888.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held at the School Room, Albert Hall, Esplanade, on FRIDAY, the 11th May next, at 5-15 p.m., for the purpose of Receiving the Directors' Report, Passing the Audited Accounts made up to 31st March, 1888, and Appointing Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,

Honorary Secretary.

Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

Bombay, 28th April, 1888.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited.

IN LIQIDATION.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE in ONE LOT of all the LIQUIDATOR'S INTEREST in certain Outstandings of the above Company, a list of which may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The sale will be made subject to certain conditions which may also be seen as above, on and after the 30th April, 1888.

Tenders must be made in writing, signed by or on behalf of the Tenderer and delivered at the above office, on or before midday of the 5th day of May 1888, in a sealed packet addressed to the Liquidator, endorsed on outside "Tender for Barton and Co.'s Outstandings," and accompanied by cash to the amount of 25 per cent. of the amount of Tender.

The Liquidator does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. W. BAKE,

Liquidator.

28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL

OF THE CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,

FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

	Per 1,000	Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS".	Rs. 30	Rs. 3-8
Do. "TRABUCOS".	„ 35	„ 4-0
Do. "ROYALS" ...	„ 40	„ 4-8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

UPMANNS, BOCK'S EAGLES, LORRANAGAS, &c.

By direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED from England.—A Brand New MAIL PHAETON, with Lady's folding steps—suitable for One or Pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Some Second-hand BROUGHAMS (single and double-seated) and VICTORIAS.

A Batch of neat and best quality, double and single HARNESSES, and Lady's and Gentleman's RIDING BRIDLES.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best white Doeskin-seated Lady's SADDLE, complete, with improved Balance Strap and Victoria Iron; and best double Bridle complete.

Some Second-hand English and Country-built Landaus, suitable for One or Pair of Arabs or Walers.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of most valuable, immoveable property (European buildings or chawls) at Mahaluxmee, near the station, opposite to the 7, Road-Circle Fountain.

By order of the owner, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1888, at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece of Foras fasundari land, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings hereditaments and premises (with compound) standing thereon, situate at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about (1,765 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2,723, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4560, Street No. 158, and bounded on the east by the said Arthur Road, on the west by the property of Marwady Jairam Sivaram, on the north by the vacant ground of Hajee Cassum Hajee Noormahomed, and on the south by the proposed Foras Circle.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable, immoveable properties (4 chawls) at Parel, near Lall Baug, opposite Sir Dinshawjee Petit Mills.

On MONDAY, the 7th May, at 4 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the owner the following valuable landed properties, viz:—

All that piece of fasundary land, containing by admeasurement about 1,189 and 5-9 square yards, together with the messuage, tenement or four dwelling chawls standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of Byculla, to Parel chawl road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 75A, and bounded on the east by the said Byculla to Parel chawl road, on the west by the vacant ground of John Joseph Pereira, on the north by vacant ground of Succaram Malli, and on the south by the property of Curseetjee Byramjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th April, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
7 cases colored cord.
2 bales grey dhuties tents.
1 case single width tweed.
4 cases white shirtings.
1 grand square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in good order.

A quantity of household furniture of a Parsee Gentleman consisting of couches, dining table, marble topped tables, pier table, glass door cupboard, hanging argand lamps, ornament, &c., &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sumsoo een Baboojee and Sons.

H. P. C. 1220 30 Cases window glasses ex s. s. Huzara

On account of the underwriters—

182 25 1 Case Padlocks ex s. s. Clan graham

By order of Bechra Akbajee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Estate of the late Fakirjee Merwanji—

Gold ornaments, called sackla, bangles, kanthi, watch chain, toolspaida, &c.

On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Jeewajee—

C J { 3666—1 case 26 pit saws, 6, 6½ and 7 feet. 3667—1 „ 36 cross cut saws, 5, 6, and 7 in. 12 circle saws. 3669—1 „ bail braces, players and bits.

B 1432-33 } 4 cases each, 25 pieces cotton fast colored check
B 1463-57 } flannel, 25 in., 30 to 32 yards.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong and handsome mail phaeton.
1 „ English-built landau.
1 „ office shigram.
1 Handsome light landau with a pair of dark Pegu ponies and set of harness.
1 light tonga in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SHARES IN PEARSE & Co., LD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

50 fully paid-up shares in Pearse & Co. Ld., the property of a gentleman going home.

VALUABLE BUILDING GROUND AT LOWER COLABA, FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the directors of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 4 p.m.,—

A piece of ground, containing by admeasurement 370 square yards or thereabouts, and situated at Lower Colaba, in the corner of the Colaba Causeway and Thomas Street, and bounded on the east by the property of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, on the west by the Colaba Road, on the north by the property of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and on the south by the said Thomas Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd May, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor) the handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., of which full particulars will be given in to-morrow's paper, and the property will be on view this afternoon.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES AND OLD MACHINERY OF ISTHMAS POSITION CONDENSER.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 4th May, at 12 o'clock noon—

A quantity of Commissariat Stores consisting of unappropriated provisions and dead stock and old machinery of Isthmas Position Condensor.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 7th May, at 3 p. m., the valuable household furniture, dentist's instruments, drilling and sundry other machines, lathes, tools books, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Dr. SAXTY GOOD.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Anstey Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood, teakwood and satinwood Robert pattern household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, an English-built light double-seated brougham by Silk & Son, one Barelly cart newly lined and recently done up, one handsome light miniature brougham, one handsome fast silver grey Arab horse quiet in harness and six years old, brass mounted single harness by Grant & Son, gentleman's and lady's saddles complete in good order, rich table ornaments, handsome two and four light Hink's hanging lamps, real China and Satsuma flower vases and jars, real Persian carpets, &c., the property of C. M. CURSETJEE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th April, 1888.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORE HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.

Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

FOR SALE.

1. An English CANCE LANDAU, by Hart, of Bond Street, very little used, and in perfect order with pole and shafts, very light and comfortable..... Rs. 1,700

2. A pair of Bay Stud Breed (Agra) MARES, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, very fast and powerful, and believed to be perfectly sound, broken to single and double harness. One of the fastest pairs in Bombay, and only driven for three months ..... Rs. 1,300

3. A set of English silver plated black double HARNESS, in complete order with extra reins. Rs. 280 or the TURN-OUT for cash ..... Rs. 3,000

4. An English circular (glass) fronted BROUGHAM, by Hart, of Bond Street, nearly new, in perfect order, with pole, shafts, drag and wadded cover, very light and comfortable..... Rs. 1,000

5. A Dapple-grey C.-B MARE, very fast and handsome, about 14·3 high, and 7 years old, believed to be quite sound, broken to harness, and both kinds of saddle ..... Rs. 650

6. A set of English silver plated black single HARNESS, in very good order ..... Rs. 150 or the whole TURN-OUT for cash ..... Rs. 1,700

Apply to A. COTTERELL TUPP, C. S., Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, where they can be seen.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS

IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS,

CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart row.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that all CONTRACTS which will be taken from 1st April, 1888, by Mr. PALLONJEE RUTTONJEE CONTRACTOR, will be in his own name and for his sole benefit, and that no one else will have any share or interest in the Profit or Loss, which may arise out of such contracts from 1st April, 1888.—Dated this 19th day of April, 1888.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,

Attorneys for

Mr. Pallonjee, Ruttonjee Contractor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the share and interest of Mr. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO HARDIKAR, in our firm CEASED and DETERMINED on and from THIS DAY.—Dated 1st April, 1888.

RAMOHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.

With reference to the above the undersigned, who is now the SOLE OWNER of the said firm of RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., will, on and from the above date, continue to carry on the business thereof in the same name.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DOOBASH.

THE UNION MILLS, Limited.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c., on the ground East side of Delisle Road, near the B. B. & C. I. R. Parel Station, will be received by the Agents, up to 1 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1888.

Tenders to be submitted under sealed cover, and to be accompanied by Rupees One thousand; otherwise no Tender will be received.

Plans may be seen and copies of Forms of Tenders, and conditions of contract and specification of work, can be obtained at the Agent's office, No. 11, Hummum Street, on payment of Rs. 3 per set.

Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For further particulars apply to undersigned.

BABAJEE GOPAL,

Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 25th April, 1888.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 30th April, at 1 p.m., for the disposal of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. P. Benn as a Director, vice Mr. W. M. Macaulay, resigned.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. And such other business as the Chairman may bring forward.

BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,

Secretaries and Agents.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less.

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,

WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,

OR

WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

Head Office for India,

MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH DEPOTS AT

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND

JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

TO BE SOLD pursuant to a judgment of the High Court of Justice (England), made in an Action of CONNORS and STEWART v. THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES and OUDE ICE COMPANY, Limited, with the approbation of Mr. Justice Kay. By Tender to be sent in to Edward Lionel Alexander Clarke, Chief Clerk, Mr. Justice Kay's Chambers, Royal Courts of Justice, London, England, on or before the 30th day of June, 1888, THREE ICE FACTORIES, the property of the abovementioned Company, with the Ice Engines (by Siddeley and Mackay), machinery, plant, and appliances, and the land, buildings, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate respectively at Lucknow, Allahabad, and Agra in the North-West Provinces of India. The property at Lucknow consists of Factory and appurtenances and of Ice plant of the nominal capacity of ten tons per diem in two machines of five tons each held on Lease from the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow as President of the Local Agency Department for an unlimited period at a rent of Rs. 21, annas 2 for the first 25 years, from the 1st April, 1880, after which period the rent is to be equitably adjusted. The property at Allahabad consists of freehold factory buildings and Ice plant of the nominal capacity of ten tons per diem in one machine. The property at Agra consists of a Factory and appurtenances with two Ice Machines of the nominal capacity of five tons each per diem held under lease expiring at the end of April, 1893, at a rent of Rs. 35 per month.

The Factories will be delivered up as going concerns as from the 1st April, 1888, with all materials, plant, and stores which may be found thereon at the time of delivery. Every Tender must state for which Factory or Factories it is made or if for the three Factories together, and every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the proposed purchase money, or such deposit may (in India) be in Government paper endorsed in blank.

Facilities for inspecting the various Factories will be afforded intending purchasers on their making application to the Manager in India, P. C. Rubie, Esq., at the Lucknow Factory.

Further particulars and conditions with forms of Tender annexed may be obtained on application to the Manager in India abovementioned and of Messrs. G. H. K. and G. A. Fisher, 24, Essex Street, Strand, London, the Solicitors to the Plaintiffs, and of Messrs. Trinders and Co. 47, Cornhill, London, Solicitors to the above Company.—Dated this 26th March, 1888.

E. LIONEL CLARKE,

Chief Clerk.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites,
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.

Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.

Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers
Cartoon Papers
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper
Sectional Paper
Sundries.
Cartridge Papers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c,
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

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ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR { ELLIOTT BROS., W. F. STANLEY, T. H. STEWARD, } LONDON.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... „ 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.

THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... „ 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... „ 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... „ 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... „ 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... „ 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... „ 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	„ „	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	„ „	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	„ „	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	„ „	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	„ „	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	„ „	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	„ „	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	„ „	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	„ „	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	„ „	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	„ „	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	„ „	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	„ „	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRT MAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS

BOMBAY,

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

HANDSOME PRESENTATION KEYLESS MOVEMENT

CLOCKS, RED AND BLACK MARBLE, mounted in real Bronze, tinted three shades. Beautiful MEXICAN ONYX, mounted in real Bronze, tinted in three shades,

Rs. 300 and Rs. 360 cash.
With pair vases to match,
Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 cash.

PINK MARBLE and real Gilt Bronze, MEXICAN ONYX and real Gilt Bronze, Black Marble and real Bronze, Black and shaded Marble, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 Rs. 170, Rs. 225 cash.

Illustrations with particulars on application.

WE HOLD THE SOLE RIGHT OF SALE IN INDIA OF THESE KEYLESS CLOCKS, SCHOOL AND OFFICE WALL CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

Guaranteed to be entirely London made throughout. The cases are of solid Mahogany.

Clocks, striking, Rs. 117 cash and Rs. 144 cash

Time-pieces, not striking, Rs. 54 cash and Rs. 72 cash.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS.

MESSRS. GANZ and Co., Ld., Bombay Agency, Bombay, are prepared to give estimates for the SUPPLY of DYNAMO-MACHINES, TRANSFORMERS, ARC, and INCANDESCENT LAMPS, and all necessary Electric plant, together with suitable power (either Steam, Gas, or Water Motors.)

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Budapest	4,000	lamps	London	200 lamps.
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Monte Vido	7,200	„	Milan	1,800 „
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SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; with Notes thereon and Forms of Plaints, Written Statements, Petitions, Memoranda of Appeal, Affidavits, Decrees, Orders, Warrants, Bonds, Receipts, Powers of Attorney, Rules of Practice, Tables of Court-fees, Limitation, Interest, Exchange

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Telephone Company, 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 3-30 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for a Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th:—Manilla (s), from Genoa; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool; Deccan (s), Hongkong; Flamboro' (s), New Castle; and Merka (s), Zanzibar. Yesterday:—Clan Mackay (s), Glasgow; Carlton (s), Batoum; Accomac (s), Cardiff; and Dago (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 28th:—Bahadur (s), for Marmagoa, &c.; Inchborva (s), and Lisnacrieve (s), Calcutta; and Boskinna Bay (s), Torre del Annunziata and Messina. Yesterday:—Glenmorven (s), for Dunkirk.

VICTORIA-DOCK.—The s.s. Borwin entered and the s.s Boskinnabay left the dock on Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Deccan entered the dock on Friday and the s.s. Manilla and Werneth Hall on Saturday.

RAHANUMAI MAZDAYASNA SUBHA.—A public meeting of the said Subha will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to-day, at 6 p.m., when Ervad Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bharucha will deliver his fourth lecture in Gujarati on "Bodily Purity among Zoroastrians." The presence of all Zoroastrians is solicited on the occasion.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Balia Appa, aged 23, a coolie dealer in firewood, in Falkland Road. Deceased was addicted to drink, and very much in debt. On Friday morning he was found suffering from the effects of arsenic, which he said he had taken on account of his pecuniary embarrassments. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on the same day. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday by the coroner, at Dubboo Street, touching the death of Kurreemjee Dossajee, aged 60 years. Deceased on Friday afternoon, while dammering the weather-boards on the first floor of house No. 95 in Hornby Road, overbalanced himself and fell on to the pavement below, fracturing his skull. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, but was afterwards removed by his son to his own residence in Dubboo Street, where he expired soon after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT.—Rama Luximon *alias* Gopal Luximon was on Saturday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a knife and two razors, valued at Rs. 1-12, belonging to Narayen Chandawarkar, from his residence at Morarjee Goculdas's chawl at Girgaum, on the 19th instant. On the theft being reported to the police, the accused was arrested on Friday whilst disposing the articles at the Chore Bazar. Pleading guilty he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Joseph Luximon, aged 21 years, a butler in the service of Mr. Scowlondi, a merchant, residing at Mount Napean Road, Malabar Hill. Deceased at 8 p.m. on Saturday, while walking in company with another servant through the next compound of the bungalow of Dr. Dymock, was bitten by a snake on his left foot, when he was taken to Dr. Temperly Gray who lives near by, and he scarified the wound and bandaged the leg and sent him away to hospital, where he died at 11-13 p.m. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by snake-bite.

A CASE OF STABBING.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, Inspector Lee-Smith charged Louis Johnstone, a seaman of the s.s. Strathearn, at present lying in the Victoria Dock, before Mr. H. Batty, with causing grievous hurt to Alexander Wallace, a fireman of the same vessel, on Friday afternoon. The case for the prosecution was, that the complainant on Friday, about 1 p.m., had a fight with another seaman of the same vessel on the wharf, when the accused, who was present, remarked that he would "knife" him if he did not stop the fight. Immediately after, the complainant went on board his vessel followed by the accused, and whilst leaning over the ship rails, the accused rushed up with a knife and inflicted a wound on his right cheek about an inch and a half long and half inch deep. The accused, who was under the influence of liquor at the time, was at once siezed and handed over to the police; the injured man being removed to the European General Hospital. The man was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CHOLERA AT NASSIK.—A *bataki* was ordered to be beaten by Colonel Babington in Poona, warning the people of the Cantonment City that cholera had broken out at Nassik.—*Deccan Herald.*

PASSENGERS BY THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER.

THE following is a list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Manilla, Captain A. Cruciani, arrived on the 28th instant:—From Genoa—Mr. W. H. Bomes, Mr. C. A. Sandy, Major and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. J. Warden, Rev. and Mrs. Bradham, Mr. C. Sidgwick, Mr. O. T. Barron, and Mr. F. Giles. From Naples—Mr. Chatterjee and one deck passenger. From Aden.—22 deck passengers.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
(After the Insolvency matter is over.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.

16-87—Pestonji and R—Mulji Geega and others vs Pootlibai and another—Mulji, B B—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
For consent decree.

532-87—Payne, G and S—for paupers—Shabirabai and another vs Hurmatun Nisa Begum and another—Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

295-29,774 of 87—Jefferson, B and D—Currumchund Premchund vs The M M Mody & Co—Pestonji, and R—(S C C Suit).—Part heard.

205-87—Chalk, W and S—Mangaldas Tapidas vs Khoja Goolamhoosen Vazir—Wadia and G—Part heard.

463-85—Little, S. F. and N.—L. A. Wallace and others vs. Meghbai—Hore, C. and B.—Part-heard.

751-4,890 of 1888—Bomonji and H.—The Imperial Flour Mills Co vs. W. T. Lamb—Macfarlane, E and H.—(S. C. C. Suit.)

451-87—Jaaardhun G—Vinayek Jankidas vs Anandrao Babaji and others—Mirza, H K, J C Cama.—In person.

397-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Khimji Dayal and others vs A Toussaint and another—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

94-88—In person—Gungadin Hajarilal Tewari vs Pestonji Merwanji Narelwala.

100-88—In person, Paupers—Luiza Maria and another vs P J Nunes.

112-88—In persons, paupers—Vishnu Luxmon and another vs Balcrushna Luxmon.

Long Causes.

8-88—A. F. Turner—Hurry Dwarkaji Thakoor vs J. M. de Monte and others.—H. Bicknell—Part heard.

416-87—In person—Fazel Mirally Rahimbhoy vs. Saboor Sheriff—In person—Part heard.

57-88—Payne, G. and S.—Hussambhoy Visram vs. Ebrahimbhoy Karmalibhoy.—Mansuklal and D. (S. C.)

200-87—Tyabji and D.—Cassilal Mithalal vs Madhowrao Bhaskerji and another.—Ardesir, H. and D.

53-88—Little, S. F. and N.—Cassum Soomar vs. Ebrahim Soomar and others.—Macfarlane, E. and H.

17-88—Mansuklal and D.—Ruttonsey Lalji and another vs. Parshotum Govindji—Hore, C. and B.

522-87—Ardesir, H. and D.—Punalal Punumchund, Jeweller vs. Mareks and Co., Ld.—Hore, C and B.

THE LATE MR. F. ROWLAND.

MR. F. ROWLAND, a well-known citizen, Government contractor for accoutrements, harness, and saddlery for more than a quarter of a century, in which business he succeeded Mr. John Tanner, died on Friday morning, at the age of sixty-five years, at Khandalla, whither he had gone two days previously for the benefit of his health. He had been suffering for many years from an incurable disease, and for the last three years he had suffered frequently from severe attacks of fever. He had often been recommended to take a trip to England, but pressure of Government work, which necessitated his personal supervision, prevented him from going. The deceased was a genial and kind-hearted gentleman. He took a part in and supported all movements for the benefit of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community in Bombay, and was one of the principal supporters of the Bombay Education Society. His name figured prominently on every list of subscriptions for a charitable purpose, and he sent no one who had a plausible story to tell empty away. Indeed, the amount of good he did by stealth will never be known. The remains arrived in Bombay by the early train on Saturday morning and were taken to the deceased's residence, Fir Tree Lodge, Byculla. The secretary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, of which Mr. Rowland was the vice-president, having sent round notices to the members, the news of the death became generally known, and many friends called at the bungalow during the day to offer sympathy to the bereaved family. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon. The cortege, which was unusually large and consisted of close upon a hundred carriages, left the house at a quarter to 4 p.m. At Christ Church, Byculla, the Rev. J. A. Sellar, the chaplain, commenced to read the burial service, but being unable to proceed from emotion he was relieved by the Rev. H. Lateward and the Rev. G. Ledgard. The cortege then went slowly to Sewree Cemetery, which was reached at 5-30 p.m. Among those present were Dr. Sidney Smith, Captain Walsh, Captain Newall, Messrs. J. W. Orr, Alfred King, Major Bingham, Messrs. T. Counsell, G. Goldsworthy, H. Black, W. J. Essai, J. C. Goldsworthy, P. Gerrard, Ross, D. Sealy, W. Andeen, J. Hind, N. Roberts, G. Pilcher, E. W. Flower, G. E. Howse, J. F. Pennock, W. H. Watson, F. Gordon, W. Scroggie, W. Stephens, F. Fischer, E. Freeborn, W. C. Taylor, J. U. Fairbairn, J. G. Green, F. W. English, &c. The coffin, which was of polished teakwood, was removed out of the hearse and borne to the grave, which had been prepared on the north-east side of the cemetery, by Messrs. R. G. Snell, T. Rhenius, C. Angle, F. Angle, A. Rhenius, S. Lee, and W. Stephens. The Rev. Mr. Lateward and the Rev. Mr. Ledgard led the procession to the grave, where the funeral service was impressively conducted. The chief mourners were the widow of the deceased, his son Mr. Frank Rowland; his daughters, and his sons-in-law, Mr. J. U. Fairbairn and Mr. W. C. Taylor. A number of Parsees, Borahs, and Hindus, friends of the deceased and workmen employed under him, also followed the body to the grave.

THE LATE MR. DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE MEHTA.

"LODGE RISING SUN," No. 506, working under the Scotch Constitution, held a funeral service on Tuesday last, in memory of the late Rt. Wor. Bro. Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta, who was known to be a most enthusiastic and earnest Mason. There was a large attendance of Scotch as well as English Masons, including the M. Wor. the Grand Master Bro. Sir Henry Morland, Kt., the Rt. Wor. Depute Master Bro. J. Y. Lang, Rt. Wor. Bros. K. R. Cama, M. C. Murzban, M. N. Wadia, J. Young, C. D. Furdonjee, Hormusjee M. Chichgur, Pallonjee Nusserwanjee, Manockshaw Dhunjeeshaw, H. W. Watson, Jamsetjee C. Cama, Lamb, Bomanjee Peroshaw, Jeejeebhoy E. Mody, and many others. The service was gone through in an impressive manner by the Rt. Wor. Master, Bro. C. J. Khambatta, assisted by his two Wardens and Rt. Wor. Bro. J. E. Daow. Among the resolutions that were passed there was one to the effect that a sum of Rs. 150 be set aside from the general fund of the Lodge to form the nucleus of a fund to be called the Bro. D. P. Mehta Charity Fund, such fund to be supplemented by individual subscriptions from the brethren. The M. W. the Grand Master, in an eloquent speech, bore feeling testimony to the great worth of the late Brother, and to his many amiable qualities. Rt. Wor. Bro. P. N. Wadia delivered a learned and most impressive oration, from which we give some extracts below.

> Pensive, dejected, overwhelm'd with grief
> Grant me, indulgent muse, thy kind relief!
> Thy aid administer, inspire, indite,
> And guide my feeble tongue with force to cite.
> May honest fervour compensation make
> For want of genius and for friendship's sake!

Brethren, the unerring dispensations of an all-wise and over ruling Providence, whose ways and workings are incomprehensible and inscrutable, has occasioned the lamentable necessity of convening ourselves together here to-day in our private capacity as friends, and our official capacity as Masons, to pay the last tribute of friendship and affection to the late lamented Brother, whose soul exactly this day last month, and about this very hour, took its flight to the unexplored regions of eternity! Bro. Dhunjeebhoy Mehta was present at our last meeting, which was held in February, and to those who like myself had the privilege of enjoying his personal friendship and his fraternal confidence, it seems as if it was but yesterday that he was amongst us! But his friends and brethren can no longer to-day derive pleasure and satisfaction from his agreeable society, unassuming deportment and persevering assiduity in promoting, as far as lay in his power, the sublime interests of our virtuous Institution, than which there is none more noble or more ennobling on the face of this earth. . . . Brother Dhunjeebhoy Mehta was, in the strictest sense of the word, a self-made man. Being the architect of his own not inconsiderable fortune, he knew the value of money, and while he was an enemy to all kinds of extravagance and avoidable waste, he was ever ready to spend it for the good of others. He used to support many needy and helpless families, and he did not forget to provide for them by his will. He, moreover by the same will, desired to establish a charitable dispensary in his native town at a cost of about Rs. 15,000. This sufficiently shows the worth of the man, and as a Mason his whole career was truly commendable. He was one of the founders and the senior Past Master of this Lodge, and he befriended it at all times and in many ways. He stood by it in adversity and in prosperity, through good report and through evil report. He was its first Treasurer, and he held that office to the day of his death, with the exception of those years in which he filled the offices respectively of Substitute, Depute, Worshipful and immediate Past Master. During 18 long years he husbanded its resources most carefully, and did all in his power to enhance its prestige and to strengthen its position. I have already told you that he was an avowed enemy of all forms of extravagance, and it is no exaggeration to say that not a single rupee of the Lodge Funds which could have been saved was allowed to be thrown away by him. Advocating judicious economy on the one hand, he, on the other hand, invariably encouraged every proposition which had charity for its object. In proof of this, if, indeed, proof were needed, I shall mention one fact, which is not generally known. The Bye Laws of this Lodge were revised and considerably altered during my Mastership. If one brother more than another gave me assistance in this work, it was Rt. Wor. Bro. Dhunjeebhoy Mehta, and it was mainly at his suggestion that the clause to contribute towards our charity fund 10 per cent. of our monthly subscriptions was inserted and adopted.

> A man of honour of the third degree,
> The holder of the Lodge's purse should be;
> Of strict incegrity, correct and just,
> To work with credit and discharge his trust.
> Grant these assertions, Mehta to be true,
> No one was better qualified than you!

Brother Dhunjeebhoy Mehta's popularity was not confined to this Lodge alone. The large number of English Masons present testify to his great popularity also among them. He was for several years an active member of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Free Masonry in India. He served the Grand Lodge in various capacities, notably as Grand Treasurer and as Senior Grand Warden, and he was, for these and other long and meritorious services, made an Honorary Substitute Grand Master, which distinction he enjoyed till the last, and the Grand Lodge has, like ourselves, gone into mourning in order to show its respect for his memory. His advice was always considered sound and practical, and we shall long, long miss him both in the councils of this Lodge and in the Grand and the Joint Hall Committees, of which he was also a prominent member. His character was blended with a benevolence of disposition and a genuine desire to please. He entertained a high respect for masonry, which did not fail to give a prepossession in his favour. Though not a brilliant scholar, he had acquired a valuable collection of Masonic books, and his knowledge of masonic jurisprudence was really creditable. Much more might be said in commendation of the man, and in praise of the Mason, but my slender abilities and my nervous language forbid my trespassing upon your time and attention further than to observe that he was a good Zoroastrian, a strict and shrewd man of business, a dutiful son, a considerate brother, an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a kind master, a sincere friend, and last, not least, a true Mason. . . . We, members of an institution which is so preeminently calculated to regulate the manners, to amend the heart, to do justice, to love mercy, to respect the laws of our country; impressed with the fear of an holy and eternal power, directed to that righteous tribunal where virtue meets its reward, instructed to believe that God regardeth the heart as the principle and fountain of conduct, can we have stronger motives to purity of lives and actions, or can human wisdom impose on immorality and disorder more effectual restraints?

ANOTHER ADMIRALTY SCANDAL.

MR. A. B. FORWOOD, M. P., speaking at Prescot, presented some striking figures in giving a history of the cost of repairing the Tyne troopship. This vessel was bought nine years ago for £50,000, the builders' original contract with the first owners of the ship being £34,000 for the vessel complete. No sooner was she purchased than £30,000 was expended in the dockyard on alterations alleged to be necessary in order to fit her for troop service. In the nine years during which the Tyne had belonged to the nation, no less than £16,000 had been spent on repairs, in addition to £12,000 for dockyard incidental charges apportioned to the ship; and yet Mr. Forwood, as Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, had been asked this year to sanction the expenditure of an additional sum of £11,000, on further repairs. Having made inquiries concerning a sister ship to the Tyne which remained in private hands, he found that that vessel had in the nine years traversed the same mileage as the Tyne, and the expenditure on her for repairs had been £3,000 for the engines and £3,500 on the hull and fittings, against corresponding sums in the case of the Tyne of £17,000 and £41,000. Explaining the facts he had disclosed, Mr. Forwood stated that every vessel was attached, for repairs to a particular dockyard. She was "regarded by the yard and locality as a milch cow providentially provided for the support of the yard and district." The Orontes, for instance, was purchased in 1864 for £128,000; she had since cost £342,000 for repairs and £86,000 for incidental dockyard charges. The Tamar was purchased in the same year for £133,000; her repairs had cost £289,000, together with £72,000 for incidental charges. The average cost of troopships for repairs was 14 per cent. per annum on their first cost. The cost of the Tyne was only 9 per cent, but even so it was no less than 40 per cent. more than that of the largest American passenger steamer of treble her size and sevenfold her power, carrying 600 first class passengers each voyage.

WRECK OF THE "CONTINENTAL."

THE steam rug Bassein arrived in Calcutta at midday on Wednesday, with the Captain and crew of the above ill-fated vessel, which was wrecked off Palmyras Point on the 17th instant. The Continental, which was an American ship of 1,668 tons register, commanded by Captain Gilkey, left New York on the 31st of December with a full cargo of kerosine oil, consisting of 60,000 cases. The vessel was owned by Mr. Pecks of New York city, and was built in 1875. She had a fair voyage till she reached the Bay of Bengal where, owing to the weather she experienced, she was unable to travel more than 50 miles on the average daily. On the 17th instant, the vessel sighted land off False Point, and the commander, alter taking his noon observation, changed his course for the light ship on the pilot ridge. In consequence of the strong gale of wind that was blowing he did not think it advisable to go to the Sandheads, but steered the vessel to the Balasor Roads, as this was considered a safe locality. She suddenly struck at 8 p.m., of the 17th, and the Captain and the crew spared no efforts to save the vessel, but in less than two hours it was discovered that this was a hopeless task as she was breaking up fast. The vessel was abandoned at 10 p.m., when all took to the boats. They kept near the ship, however, and, in the hope that some relief could be obtained from passing vessels, blue and red lights were burnt by the crew all night. The disaster is attributed to the strong currents, the tide, and the gale of wind which was blowing at the time. The locality itself was a very dangerous one, surrounded by reefs, which abound on the whole coast. As soon as the vessel struck about 3,000 cases of oil were thrown overboard to lighen her, but as this and other means were found futile, it was decided to abandon the vessel. The crew worked with a will, and the utmost order prevailed on board. Neither the Captain nor the crew were able to save anything they possessed. One boat capsized and was lost, but the crew were rescued.

The scene of the disaster was at a point 42 miles from Balasore, and this distance the shipwrecked crew and the Captain had to come.

The utmost hardship was experienced throughout the journey, and owing to the unfamiliarity of the route additional privations were undergone by the crew. The Captain, whose wife and son, a lad of 15 years of age, shared his misfortunes, travelled 12 miles on foot under the belief that he would reach Balasore quicker, but, it appears, he was misguided by some natives who had pointed out the route. He was obliged to abandon this route, and joined the crew in the boats, which made for Balasore. Before reaching their destination they encountered additional hardships from a gale of wind which suddenly burst. This compelled them to avoid the land till the abatement of the storm, for fear that the dangerous character of the coast would imperil the boats. On the evening of the 19th they landed, and were compelled to seek shelter for the night in an abandoned bungalow close to the beach. On the following day news of the disaster reached the officials, and the shipwrecked mariners were cared for. Mr. Cornish, the Collector of Balasore, was unremitting in his kindness, and every attention was also paid to them by other officials. On the 21st the steam tug Bassein was ordered to take them on to Calcutta, but in consequence of the weather and the scarcity of water, she was unable to make much progress. This delayed her arrival in port, which she reached yesterday at midday, bringing twenty-six of the shipwrecked persons, including the Captain's wife and son.

The following is the personal narration of the chief officer, Mr. William Tobin: "We sounded 30 fathoms, off False Point. We then shaped a course for the light-ship on the pilot ridge. We ran the ship till 5 o'clock, but could not sight the light ship. We then hauled her up for anchor but owing to the strong currents the vessel was brought to Palmyras Point at 8 a. m. There appeared to be breakers, and we struck the reef. It was blowing stiff. Before the disaster occurred, both watches were on deck, where the Captain was giving orders. All hands were called on deck the moment the vessel struck, and everybody on board used his best endeavours to save the vessel, but it was of no use, as she broke up in two hours, and then we had to abandon her and take to the boats. We were unable to save anything except the bare clothing we had on our backs. We kept on near the wreck, burning blue and red lights in the hope that some succour might reach us. On the following morning, we shaped our course for Balasore, but on the journey we underwent the utmost hardship. We are exceedingly thankful to the officials of Balasore for their kindness and attention, which we gratefully acknowledge."—*Englishman.*

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 1.—May Day.
" 2.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 3.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 4.—Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
" 5.—Distribution of Prizes, Bombay Gymnastic Institution.
" 7.—Bank Holiday (Scotland).
High Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Departure of Parsee Cricketers.
" 9.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 11.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 12.—Month of Ramazan commences.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 14.—Small Causes Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 16.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 17.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 18.—Departure of M. S. Shannon.
" 20.—Pentecost.
" 20.—Whit Monday (Bank holiday).
" 22.—Holiday at Law Offices.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
" 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
" 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

IT is only in accordance with the representative character of our Municipal constitution that candidates for Municipal honours should address their electors. Mr. Geary had the honour of being the first to stand before the rate-payers, and explain his views on some important questions concerning local self-government in Bombay, and Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar has done well in following his example. Mr. Chandavarkar is a young man of promise, and it is our earnest hope that he will carry through life exalted aims and principles with which he has started on his public career. We have little doubt that his views on the duties and responsibilities of Corporators will find a practical illustration in his own self. The rate-payers have also a duty to discharge, as was pointed out by Mr. Chandavarkar in his address at the Framji Cowasji Institute, if they wish to add to the dignity and efficiency of our civic administration. They ought to watch with jealous care how their representatives act in the Corporation, always exercising a wholesome influence upon them. We agree with Mr. Chandavarkar that our new Municipal constitution, in spite of shortcomings, is an improvement on the old Act, and no further action need be taken by the Corporation with regard to it. The old Act owed its successful administration not only to the exertions of some of our prominent citizens, but to those of the English as well as the Native Press, in which Mr. Chandavarkar was pleased to make a special mention of "that excellent Anglo-vernacular journal, the *Rast Goftar*"—an observance which it has pleased none of our contemporaries to report.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE CALCUTTA COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR HEALTH OFFICERS.

A RATHER amusing discussion took place at the meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners on April 27. The quarterly report was submitted, and Babu Surendronath Banerjee took exception to certain expressions used by the Health Officer, Dr. Simpson, and claimed that the Commissioners had a right to expect reports from subordinates to be couched in courteous and respectful language. Dr. Simpson wrote that the method adapted at present might be likened to allowing a community to poison themselves with a strong poison, and then sending in haste one or two doctors to them with the devout hope that some of the patients might recover. A little timely foresthought and expenditure might, Dr. Simpson added, have prevented the catastrophe, or at least lessened the virulence of the poison. Babu Surendronath said that the allusion was to the Commissioners having disallowed sanitary inspectors, and he desired to enter his emphatic protest against the language employed.

Another objectionable remark in the Health Officer's report was, in this Babu's opinion, that which ran as follows: "Even as regards conservancy, much improvement is needed before the Calcutta conservancy in the northern portion of the town will deserve any better comparison than that given it in a public print lately, in which it was said to resemble what might be expected in an African village."

Babu Surendronath admitted that the conservancy of the Northern Division was capable of a great deal of improvement, but to describe the conservancy as resembling an African village did not imply a compliment to the Commissioners, but quite the contrary. He had no objection to subordinates of the Corporation giving their unreserved view of matters, but they should be deferential and courteous towards their employers. The language employed by the Health Officer was, he said, most disrespectful and discourteous.

Dr. McLeod could not see that the remarks quoted were in the least degree outrageous or discourteous. He did not think Dr. Simpson was given to be impulsive, and his desire must have been to give a graphic and pointed description of things, so as to forcibly draw the attention of the Commissioners to matters of importance. Dr. McLeod quite agreed with every word that Dr. Simpson had stated; and in putting so cogently matters before the public he was doing what was his bounden duty, and he hoped Dr. Simpson would continue it till he obtained what he wished for.

Mr. Cotton thought that certain remarks in Dr. Simpson's report were disrespectful. He would like the Chairman to communicate to the Health Officer the Commissioners' opinion on the matter, and also the opinion that Dr. Simpson should write with more courtesy.

Mr. Ryland would not be so thin-skinned as to take exception to the remarks of the Health Officer, who had only written plainly in suggesting a proper remedy for existing defects.

Mr. Simmons said there was no doubt what Dr. Simpson had stated was perfectly correct. If it was the opinion of outsiders, it was just as well the Health Officer should draw attention to it.

The Chairman, Sir Henry Harrison, thought a report of this kind should not have been submitted by the Health Officer.

Babu Surendronath then proposed that the Chairman be requested to call Dr. Simpson's attention to the remarks he had quoted, and request him to withdraw them as being unfair and disrespectful to the Commissioners. He thought both the manner and matter were objectionable.

Nawab Abdul Latif seconded the motion.

Dr. McLeod did not think it fair to condemn the Health Officer without a hearing, or giving him the opportunity to explain matters, and inflicting on him the disgrace of withdrawing the opinions he had written in good faith. They should give him the opportunity of explaining his remarks, and if the proposal was to that effect he would have no objection to it; but to condemn Dr. Simpson at once was most rude, unfair, unjust and objectionable.

Babu Surendronath modified his motion accordingly, and it was eventually adopted in the following form:—"That the Chairman be requested to draw the attention of the Health Officer to the following passages in his report, to which exception has been taken at this meeting (passages quoted). Both of these passages seem to the Commissioners in Meeting to be couched in an exaggerated strain and wanting in that courtesy which they are entitled to expect from the Health Officer. The Commissioners in Meeting wish Dr. Simpson to have an opportunity of explaining these passages before they determine whether he should be called upon to withdraw them."

THE DICKSON DISMISSAL CASE.

MR. JUSTICE TREVELYAN delivered judgment on the 27th April, in the case of Dickson against the East Indian Railway.

After reviewing the facts of the case the Judge said he did not think that there was sufficient evidence to justify the Court in holding that plaintiff's service was of a permanent nature. No doubt persons entering a service of this kind expected to be provided for for life, or at any rate as long as they were capable of working, and in the ordinary course of events a Company of this description would retain the services of useful and trustworthy men. In order to make the service attractive provisions were made for furlough and leave, but the Court did not think that the existence of these advantages altered the nature of the service. He did not think that Mr. Simpson had any authority to make a contract with the plaintiff in terms different from those provided by the Company.

The Court had heard during the trial a great deal about general hiring of servants and the practice in India. However, it did not think it necessary to enter into the consideration of the general conditions of service in this country. It was sufficient to confine its attention to the service of defendant with the Company.

The Court must hold from the evidence that plaintiff did not receive express notice of any rules with reference to the terms of his service, except the rules of 1880. Moreover, it did not think that Rule 34, much relied on by the other side, had any direct application to the rule referring to the penalties on railway servants leaving without giving due notice, but not expressly providing for a month's notice on their side. The attempt made to fix the plaintiff with the knowledge of the other rules had failed. The Court, however, did not think that the question whether the plaintiff had express notice of the rules was material. A reasonable man entering the service of the Company must expect that there were rules of some kind determining the conditions of his service, and it was his duty to make himself acquainted with them. A person entering Government service is bound by the Government rules whether he receives express notice of them at the commencement of his service or not. So also plaintiff should have made himself acquainted with the rules of the Company when he joined the Company's service.

It appeared to the Court quite clear that plaintiff was entitled to one month's notice or one month's pay. He was offered a month's pay and declined to accept it. He was entitled to a decree for a month's pay, but as he was responsible for the litigation he must pay the defendants' costs on scale No 2.

WOMEN'S WORK IN CENTRAL LONDON.

THE history of the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria would not be complete without the Report on female labour in the centre of the metropolis which her Majesty's Inspector has drawn up. This matter-of-fact record of the every-day life of masses of the female subjects of the Queen presents a grim contrast to the glowing descriptions of gorgeous pageants which future historians will discover in the current literature of the time. The extent and number of the industries carried on in the metropolis are only comprehended when one reads the long alphabetical list which Mr. Lakeman has compiled, and is made aware of the fact that the products of these trades are sent to all parts of the world. Three-fourths of this work is done by female hands, and consequently at very cheap rates, particularly those branches which demand little or no skill. Mr. Lakeman divides his district, which is bounded on the west by Farringdon-road and the east by Cambridge-road, into City and East-end, and the workers into skilled and unskilled, defining the former as experts in the use of the sewing-machine, and the latter as hand-workers or finishers of machine-sewn goods.

THE CITY INDUSTRIES.—SKILLED LABOUR WELL PAID.

The City skilled labour is, on the whole, fairly remunerated, especially where wholesale houses make for themselves, because no agents or sub-masters intervene and pocket profits. Nearly 4,000 women are employed in mantle-making when the seasons are on. Machinists have taken 20s. to 38s. per week of fifty-nine hours, but those who are able to do so are very quick and clever. The finishing is done by hand, and hand workers earn 9s. to 15s. per week. About as many hands are employed in making costumes and skirts. Young hands are taken on who give a little time for nothing, and afterwards receive 5s. a week. The seasons are short and the work spasmodic. For a machine hand a guinea a week is considered good wages, while finishers cannot make more than 12s. to 14s. per week. In the wholesale millinery trade learners after a year for nothing earn from 4s. to 7s. per week. For three months the trade is brisk, and a smart hand makes 18s. to 21s. per week, but during eight months wages fall to one half, and for one month there is nothing to do. As Mr. Besant has said, for really first-class work there is both demand and handsome pay. Mr. Lakeman once saw a very smart little woman, whose taste was exquisite, and who trimmed bonnets as patterns for the workers, turn out one with great adroitness. Her reward was 1s. 6d. per bonnet, and as she easily did a dozen a day between ten o'clock and six, her week's money came to nearly £6. Female underclothing affords steady work and fairly good pay, quick machine hands earning 20s. to 21s. per week, and hand workers 12s. to 17s. piece work. The price of labour has decreased, owing to the development of domestic workshops, wherein cheap goods are made, and where no restriction on labour exists. The manufacture of collars employs 3,000 females. The work is well paid, as much as 25s. being earned by machine hands. For low-class collars, however, the rate is 2s. 6d. per gross for making at home, whereby a hand cannot earn beyond 6s. a week. For best goods 7s. 6d. per gross is paid in factories.

THE "SONG OF THE SHIRT" CAN STILL BE SUNG.

The "Soug of the Shirt" can still be sung. While the factory girl can make 14s to 18s a week in shirt-making, the home worker, who has a machine cannot make half that sum. By close application a woman will make one dozen shirts a day, and earn 6s a week, but the finisher has to be content with 3s a week. There are hundreds of women at work every day in their homes at these rates, the finishing being done by their adult children or by hired day-workers. The umbrella trade gives employment to a large number of women. The best hands are found in large workshops, conducted upon a plan ensuring regularity, neatness and respectability. Gradations are met with until we come to the garret, or top floor, of a connected dwelling where overcrowding exists and cleanliness not observed. The pay is good in the factories, but the domestic work is low class and poorly paid, and it is under the control of the sweater. An extensive trade is carried on in ties and scarves, 1,500 women being at work in the workshops in the City. Evening dress ties are the best paid for—15s. to 20s. being made for fifty-nine hours' work. For coloured ties 15s a week can be made in good paying houses; but when work is given out to sub-agents the utmost profit is dragged out of the labour by the employment of young hands. The unskill hands are at the mercy of manufacturers and their agents, especially in the domestic work, and long and incessant labour is necessary to gain a bare living. 2,500 girls are at work on artificial flowers during the season. No industry is more fluctuating, owing to fashion, and the work is poorly paid.

THEY FEEL THE PINCH OF POVERTY.

When slack times come the girls feel the pinch of poverty severely, for their parents are labourers who can hardly provide for themselves. The reporter is unwilling to narrate what he is told is done during periods of depression. Bookbinding formerly employed an army of workers, but the introduction of motive power to stitching machines has caused a redundancy of labour. Religious publications are very poorly paid for, masters accepting orders upon the barest margin of profit. Publisher's binding work is said to be among the poorest paid of City industries, and it is undisputed that great and sore trials are undergone by many young hands out of season. About 2,000 girls are employed during the season in curling ostrich feathers. Formerly none but Jewesses were employed, but it has been found advantageous to employ Gentiles in order to obtain a full week's work. An apprenticeship of three years is served, 2s., 3s., and 4s. a week being paid for each succeeding year. When competent they earn 6s. to 8s., and when experienced 10s. to 14s. Many hands are discharged during slack time, and it is a mystery how they then live. Boxmaking is fairly well paid, but the work is rough and the girls are like their work Their peculiarity is "loud laughing and singing, jesting, a penchant for sham jewellery, silk handkerchiefs around their shoulders, and ostrich feathered hats." In the trade of hat and bonnet shapes wages vary from 6s. to 18s. The girls are improvident when employed, and during the slack season are in great distress.

THE EAST-END AND THE CHILDREN OF GIBEON.

Large and healthy workshops are to be found in abundance in the City, but they are absent from the East-end, save in the Bethnal-green-road, among the boot and shoe manufacturers there. "We have entered the land of the children of Gibeon, hewers of wood and drawers of water, toilers for little money, whose lot is cast amid poverty and dirt, and to whom the joy of life is not known, the region of domestic workshops and continuous labour in low-class industries, where patient endurance surpasses imagination, and where the owners of the materials made up are never seen." In the tailoring industry overwork is ventured on by some in spite of inspectors and prosecutions, and workshops are overcrowded, ill-ventilated, excessively hot and filthy withal. There are three classes of tailors—first, the bespoke maker, who is the largest employer, has good workrooms, and employs under fair condition; the second, the maker for warehouses, who can command the attention of the merchants' foremen, and who gets work when there is any; the third is the vast army of sweaters who make up slop work and live from hand to mouth; they are without work half their time and live in wretchedness. It is here we find children sleeping in dirty workrooms, houses in an insanitary condition, garments when finished laid upon dirty beds, dustbins inside houses, drains not trapped, watercloset filthy, and where adult labour is generally found. The wages of unskilled labour in the first class are more uniform than in the second, because the garments are superior and workmanship good. In the second class wages are regulated according to skill of workers, 2s. 3d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. a day. In the third class the machine hand will get the usual money, being skilled, but in handwork the lowest price is paid. The poorest workers on low class goods are cut down by a subdividing system, and are completely in the hands of sharks.

SIX SHILLINGS A WEEK, AND GLAD TO GET IT.

The conditions of labour are about as bad as can be imagined in the making of ordinary garments, but there is a still lower level in fur cape making. In the manufacturing of rabbit skins into capes insanitation, misery, and dirt are met with, and it can only be on the principle that "necessity knows no law" that women will work in the horrid places in which the industry is carried on. The smell from the dye is disagreeable and the fluff from the skins irritating. The walls and ceilings are covered with dirt, and the floor is strewn with fragments of fur. Sub-divided labour is seen here as in every East-end industry. In one case, as an example, the occupier is a wretched specimen of a Jewish capemaker, and the hands comprise four Gentiles females, one Jewess, and three male Jews. One woman says: "I have been four years at this work. I work from eight to eight, and earn 5s a week and sometimes less. I have nothing to do for six months in the year

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, for the VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, Two Good TAXIDERMISTS, Salary from Rs. 20,

SURGEON.—Will give SERVICES in RETURN for a PASSAGE HOME. Apply to "W." care of this paper.

THE MANAGER VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting.

ON VIEW.—A MODEL of a Parsee Tower of Silence, specially prepared for the Exhibition. Indian Art Gallery, No. 10, Hummum St., Fort.

THE SALE of GENERAL WHITE'S valuable Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, &c., at Malabar Hill, opposite the Reservoir, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m

SALE TO-MORROW, Juggonnath Sunkersett's Estates (on 1st May, Poona; 2nd, Mahableshwar; and 3rd, Matheran). Reference auction advertisement of M. J. and Co.

FOR SALE.—BOILERS by Galloway and the Oldham Iron Works Co. Apply to the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Co., 73, Apollo Street, or at the Mill, Chinchpoogly.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla, Mango, Rose and Peeches; also Wines and Spirits of the Best Qualities, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

ANOTHER new registered PATTERN called AUBURN in our much approved Crockeryware, to hand to-day, and is very attractive. A single visit will amply repay. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER.—WANTED, a thoroughly competent DRESSMAKER, who also understands a little Millinery. Hills in the hot weather; a healthy station in the plains during the cold season. Liberal terms and a comfortable home to a suitable person. Apply, with full particulars, to ALPHA, care of this paper.

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TO BE LET, THIRD FLOOR of House No. 23, Church Gate Street. Monthly rent, Rs. 40.—Apply First Floor.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Delhi Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

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ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

TO LET, Comfortable Suite of 4 Rooms with Baths, Stable, Cookroom, &c. Rent, Rs. 60. "Khusroo Lodge," Nesbit Road, Byculla, Cool.

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LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and dividend Hair-dressers, Perfumers and Toilet trical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

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71-24—Thro' Love and War, V. Fane.
32-16—The Abbey Murder, J. Hatton.
C. 57- 6—Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. 23rd.

BEKLEY MEMORIAL.

A. 73-37—The Pattern Maker's Handybook, P. N. Hasluck.
73-38—Wood Turner's Handybook, P. N. Hasluck.
73-36—A Handbook for Steam Users, M. P. Bale.
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Silver do.	do. " "	7	0	0
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ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday at 100⅛; and in Paris, Rentes advanced ¼ per cent. to 107. Silver, according to Reuter, confirmed by private telegrams, was worth 42 9-16d. per oz. Rupee Securities were ⅜ higher for Fours, and 3-16 for Four-and-a-half per cents. at £68¾ and £72 5-16, respectively. Indian Sterling 3½ per cent. Loan was unaltered at 106½.

A press telegram from London under yesterday's date announces that tenders had been invited for an Indian Loan of seven millions sterling on the 3rd May, the minimum rate of tender being 96; and that the Loan was already quoted at 1½ premium. The specific purpose for which this Loan is being raised has not transpired, and it is generally thought to be in connection with Indian Railways, though there have been rumours of a different tenor afloat; but in any case the money must be wanted to meet liabilities maturing in London, and the operation is not considered likely to cause any alteration in Council drawings.

The General Produce Markets were without further movement yesterday. The Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,930,000 quarters, which is 10,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago.

A steady feeling prevailed all day in Liverpool. Spot prices were quite unchanged; and in American Arrivals there was only a decline of 1-64d, June-July deliveries, however, being unaltered. The sales aggregated 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats. The market closed steady again this afternoon, with spot and arrival quotations quite as before, and with sales 10,000 bales again, of which, however, only 400 were Surats. The Manchester Market had been steady at previous rates.

The week ending yesterday had been a more active one in Liverpool than its predecessor, the total sales, at 71,000 bales, showing an increase of 11,000 bales; but the quantity taken by the trade and forwarded was 5,000 bales less, at 70,000 bales. The Imports at only 37,000 bales show a falling-off of 40,000 bales. The total stock had diminished by 45,000 bales, and, as will be seen from the figures which we give below, was lighter by 185,000 bales than at this time last year; while, compared with 1886, it was some 200 bales heavier. The stock of Surats, at 71,000 bales, was 3,000 bales less than last week. The total Visible Supply of Cotton was yesterday estimated at 80,000 bales less than on the previous Friday; but in the case of East Indian Cotton alone the supply was apparently 8,000 bales greater. Comparing the three years, for which we annex particulars, we find the estimated falling-off this year 140,000 bales as against last, and some 81,000 bales as against 1886. Of East Indian Cotton there were 106,000 bales more in sight last year, and 70,000 bales less the year before.

The New York Market has been unchanged both yesterday and to-day at 9 13-16 cents for ready Mid-Uplands, and 9·99 for August Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 6,000 bales, against 2,700 bales last year, and 8,000 bales in 1886; and to-day they were 3,000 bales, compared with 3,100 bales and 4,200 bales, respectively.

The Exports from New York, both to the U. K. and Continent, were on a much larger scale than during the previous week, as they were also compared with the corresponding week last year. The Stock of Cotton at the U. S. Ports had diminished during the week by 66,000 bales, but was still, it will be noticed, 102,000 bales greater than it was at this time last year, though 191,000 bales less than in 1886. The excess in total Receipts at the U. S. Ports which stood last week at 21,000 bales compared with 1887, has now become 93,000 bales, a large portion of the increase shown since last Friday, however, being due to a deduction in connection, from last season's figures. Compared with 1886, the increase in Receipts at the Ports now stands at 168,000 bales.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	30,000	15,000	46,000
" exports to U. K.	55,000	21,000	61,000
" " Continent	41,000	18,000	12,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,212,000	5,119,000	5,044,000
" exports to U. K. " "	2,451,000	2,496,000	1,976,000
" Cont. " "	1,609,000	1,626,000	1,580,000
" Stock in the Ports	521,000	419,000	712,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	2,480,000	2,620,000	2,560,760
" " Surats	479,000	585,000	409,020

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool.....	828,000	1,013,000	623,260
" London	21,000	18,000	23,000
American Afloat	80,000	70,000	160,000
East Indian "	90,000	132,000	72,000
	1,019,000	1,233,000	883,260
Price of Mid.-Uplands.....	5d.	5d.	5d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.	4 3-16d.	4d.
Difference.....	1 5-16d.	1 7-16d.	1d.

Our local Cotton market opened with a steady feeling this morning, but without much enquiry from any quarter, though exporters continued to ask for Bengals, especially "Fully Good," of which there were European buyers at 182. As the day advanced, however, a brisk demand, though chiefly from local buyers, was felt for ready stuff, and eventually a large business was transacted, generally on the basis of Friday's rates. Demand ran chiefly in Julgaum and Wadwan, and some 1,500 bales of the former were taken at Rs. 198-201; while a somewhat smaller quantity of the latter changed hands at Rs. 207-8. The other more important purchases were of Ginned Khandeish, at Rs. 193½; Bengals, at Rs. 171-86½; and Dharwar, at Rs. 203-8; and besides these, a few hundred bales each of Khangaum, at Rs. 201; Bhownugger, at Rs. 213½; and Broach, at Rs. 236; and a little Mowa, at 214½; Untni, at Rs. 176½-80; and Oojein, at Rs. 180, were taken.

WHEAT.—Some large purchases, chiefly of Ekdani, are reported to-day at previous rates, and the market is steady at our last quotations for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—A good deal has also been doing in *Linseed* and *Cawnpore* and *Delhi Rapeseed*, and our last quotations are steadily maintained.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,648 bales.
Wheat	88,416 cwts.
Linseed	18,258 "
Rapeseed.....	13,777 "
Gingelly	1,422 "
Poppy Seed	9,193 "
Groundnuts.....	1,290 "

FREIGHTS are dull. Business has been done for favourite ports at 18s. 9d. for ready cargo, and at 19s. per ton for May shipment. We hear that the Darwin (s) has been taken off the Trieste and Venice berth, and entered for Marseilles, for which port she has engaged some 2,000 tons of cargo at 19s. per ton, with pockets.

EXCHANGE has been firmer, and, compared with last evening's closing rates, we quote an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. in demand Bank Bills, of 1-16d. to 3-32d. in Wire Transfers, and of 1-16d. in 3 months' sight Credits. In the last, some business has been done at the enhanced quotation, and some Wire Transfers, both Bank and private, has been placed at 1s. 4⅛d.; little business, however, has transpired generally, and we call the market quiet but steady, at:

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 4 11-32d. to ⅜d.	p. re.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4 11-32d. to ⅜d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Credits do.	... 1s. 4½d.	"
Francs do.	... 1·74½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady at 100 3-16 for Four per cents. for cash and this account, and 99 15-16 to par for the end of next month, with buyers at the first-named rate. 106½ nominal is still quoted for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have not been in much request, and prices of Mill Scrip have been somewhat irregular. Indian Manufacturing are Rs. 70 up; and Framjee Petit and Ripon have advanced Rs. 5. On the other hand, we note a decline of Rs. 20 in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 15 in Hindustan; of Rs. 5 in Mazagon; and of Rs. 2½ in Maneckji Petit. Mercantile Press have advanced Rs. 10; and Bombay, Rs. 5. Bombay-Burma Corporation, 2nd issue, are Rs. 5 higher.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

JACOB—April 19, at Sea, May, the beloved wife of Lionel M Jacob, Executive Engineer, aged 27 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KEELAN—April 25, at Surat, of cholera, Miss Keelan, sister of Surgeon-Major Keelan, Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad, Sind.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HENDERSON—April 13, at Goombiracherra Tea Estate, the wife of W Henderson, of a daughter.
WARD—April 23, at Nellore, the wife of F T Ward, Pleader, District Court, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BURTON—MIDDLECOAT—April 25, at St Stephen's Church, Pallavaram, by the Rev A. J Jones, John Adolphus Burton, Surgeon, I M S, 7th Regiment M I, to Georgina Ernstine ("Gem"), third daughter of Colonel Francis Middlecoat, MSC, Commandant, European Veterans.

DEATH.

CREIGHTON—April 19, at North Trimulgherry, Secunderabad, the dearly loved son (Cecil Allen), of Major W M Creighton, Army Pay Department, 7th (Queen's) Hussars, and Charity Margaret Creighton, aged 9 months and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1888.

THE Government have thought better of the objection which they entertained at the beginning of last week to the granting of an enquiry into the Deccan Mining Concession. Lord Dufferin's acquiescence in the demand for an enquiry seems to have been alleged as the determining cause. But in reality a Committee has been granted for quite other reasons. The Government of India, after the strength of the demand that has been made from both sides of the House, could not well have objected, for the simple reason that their opposition to it would have been urged in the House of Commons as an additional and a very urgent reason why it should be granted. It is the intrinsic strength of the claim which Mr. Labouchere and Lord Randolph Churchill have put forward that has overcome the hesitation of the Government. That hesitation was not to be justified even by reasons of State, and before it is forgotten it may be well to say that the Government would have stood better in public opinion if from the beginning they had shown more alacrity in elucidating a matter in which their own responsibility has been involved,—up to what point, it is true, official and non-official opinions differ, but involved nevertheless. What the public now expect is that the inquiry shall be thorough and searching, and that neither personal nor political considerations shall be permitted to impose upon it any restrictions which shall detract from its completeness.

IN a recent article on the proposal to detach Sind from this Presidency we justified our belief that the union of the Central Provinces with Bombay would relieve the Supreme Government of a task which it cannot properly perform from Simla. With Burma and British Beluchistan added to its care, and with the grave questions of finance, exchange, opium, foreign and political relations, and numerous others which it has to settle, the Governor-General in Council requires relief, and this relief can best be afforded by attaching to Bombay Provinces which are so closely allied to it. We shall now show that the interests of the Central Provinces themselves will be served by such union, and in doing so we wish to pass over lightly any defects of administration, and not dwell too much on the inadequate contribution which an area of 79,500 square miles and 9,838,000 British subjects make to the Imperial Exchequer. The arguments against the dismemberment of the Central Provinces discussed in 1873 appear to us strong, and we see no reason why they should be discussed when the question at issue is the union of the whole Province with Bombay. But we notice that "C. P." who has written an article on the subject in an up-country paper, revives the arguments against partition, and touches with a light brush those against the union of the two Provinces. He admits that the trade of the Central Provinces seeks the port of Bombay, but he fails to see that those who use that port and the roads that lead to it might fitly combine to improve their common property. He admits an ethnical and linguistic unity, but fears the solidarity of interest between the Marathas of Bombay and Nagpore. Here, then, is one objection for discussion. So far as the hint here thrown out is a repetition of Lord Northbrook's surprising argument in his minute, dated March 30, 1876, we can only answer that discontent and disloyalty will not be combated by discrediting the Government which has to deal with them. Lord Northbrook's argument led him to advise that the Bombay Government should be deprived of its political control, and should have led him to advocate its suppression altogether. It presupposed a combination between the Government and the discontented natives, or an inherent incapacity of all Bombay Governors in Council to deal with discontent. The charge and the remedy were unworthy of the Liberal Viceroy, and naturally exposed him to the rebuke of the Conservative Premier in Lord Salisbury's Despatch of July, 1876. If discontent exists it must be met by a strong Government, by one which can supervise its action at all its centres, and the existence of sympathy between the Nagpur and Poona Brahmans furnishes an argument for a united control of the Provinces. But we do not believe the argument. "C. P." tells us of simmering political discontent and warns us against solidarity by territorial union. But such solidarity does not depend on administrative arrangements, though it can be controlled by them; it depends on history, on race, on railways, and on a common press. The next argument against union is that a Presidency Government is less suited for dealing with feudatory States than a Chief Commissioner is. We doubt if the President of the Supreme Council would admit this, or allow to a Commissioner, who has probably never had any political training, that capacity for political control which the writer claims for the Chief Commissioner. The Central Provinces have eighteen Native States attached to them, of which the largest, Bastar, has about twice the area of Kutch and about one-third of its population. The Bombay Government controls 63,000 square miles of native territory, with 6½ millions of subjects, and its experience of turbulent tribes and difficult relations is hardly second to that of the Government of India. Besides, the Governor in Council is in this Department subject to the direct control of the Government of India, and whatever may have been the case in Lord Northbrook's time, there is nothing but harmony now in the relations of the two Governments in this Department. The last argument adduced by "C. P." is the weakest of all. "It would be a matter of difficulty to exercise control from Bombay." Why should control be less efficient at a distance of 520 miles from Nagpur than at a distance of more than 1,000 from Simla? Why, again, should the benefit of local administration be lost by the mere transfer of control from one Government to another? The Commissioner would be retained, as he is at Karachi; the law would not be altered, or the system violently changed. Supervision would of course be stricter. Economy would result from the union of departments, but the Chief Commissioner would be within reasonable distance from Poona, and the Provinces would touch at the junction of Nimar and Khandesh. The advantages of the reunion of the Central Provinces with Bombay would be the closer union of identical interests. The Agricultural Department of Bombay would be able to help the cotton and wheat fields of the Central Provinces, the Forest School and Technical Colleges of Bombay would be open to the new Province, and the wants, as well as the resources of Bombay, would be helped by the increase of area. What Bombay can give and the Central Provinces receive are capital, enterprise, and population. The interchangeability of these resources is much assisted by the absence of a break of administrative gauge. Mills are needed in the Central Provinces, and irrigation. In irrigation the Province is backward. Judicious expenditure on public works has made the prosperity of Bombay, and would vastly develop the outlying Provinces of the old Maratha Empire. "C. P." kindly bids the Government of Bombay to content itself with its vast trade, its multifarious interests, and its European population. But he shows no reason why the Central Provinces should not share these advantages, which have enabled the Bombay Government to meet demands upon its provincial surplus, such as no other Government has met. The total revenue of the Central Provinces is about 1½ million conventional sterling. Its provincial expenditure was ⅔ of a million, and its local revenue about £81,000. These are poor results from a country half as large again as England and Wales, and a population more than twice as large as that of Portugal. The Central Provinces have suffered from want of experienced administration, and from being left too much to themselves. Their capacity is great, but like all close administrations something more than an occasional resolution from a distant bureau is required to give life to the machine. Decentralisation has done much for India, and it is in the interest of the Central Provinces that they should be detached from a distant control, and associated with a community and a Government that is close to them. The prospect of claiming Bombay as their capital city, and of sharing the resources of the Western Province, is one which the population would hail with joy, and the local officers need not view with alarm.

A FEELING is growing—it may be slowly but it is surely growing—that the English Navy is, in spite of Lord George Hamilton and Lord Northbrook, too small for the needs of the Empire. If Lord Charles Beresford has as much staying power as he undoubtedly has pluck, our national insurance, so far as it is represented by the Navy, may be made sufficient. At present this is not the case. We spend, it is true, a large sum of money. We ought to spend much more. When the Queen began to reign the proportion of the Naval vote to our commerce was 3·56 per cent., in 1887 (Lord Brassey tells us) it was only 1·976. This is progress backwards. Taxation now, higher though it is in its totals, is, owing to the increased wealth of the country, nearly one-third lighter than it was fifty years ago. Admiral Fanshawe has been dealing with some of these figures, and he shows that "looking upon our Naval expenditure as an insurance on our commerce, that insurance was more than 3½ per cent. in 1837 and is now less than 2 per cent." If we continue to act in this manner we shall cease to deserve even Napoleon's contemptuous criticism: we shall not be really good shopkeepers, for a good shopkeeper takes care with his increase of risks to increase his insurance also. Mr. Forwood, M.P., the Secretary to the Navy, in a speech he delivered recently shows the manner in which much of the Naval appropriation is wasted. The story of the repairs of the Tyne, a troopship with which we are not unfamiliar in Bombay harbour, would be amazing if the extravagances of the English dockyards were a new thing. The Tyne, according to Mr. Forwood's account, was bought by the Admiralty nine years ago for £50,000, and £30,000 was at once spent on her to fit her for trooping service, a pretty considerable sum, seeing that her original cost was only £4,000 more than that sum. When Mr. Forwood made the acquaintance of the Tyne it was under consideration to spend upon her £11,000 for further repairs. The sum seemed so excessive that Mr. Forwood made inquiries on the subject, the result of which was to show that no less than £48,000 had already been spent on the ship in nine years, besides £13,000 for dockyard establishment and incidental charges. There are more ways than one of ascertaining if a particular set of charges is excessive, but a peculiarly satisfactory test was available in this case, inasmuch as the Tyne had a sister ship launched in the same year, whose bill of repairs might throw light on the necessities of the situation. And this is how the two cases compared. Where £17,000 would have been spent on the engines of the Tyne, only £3,000 had been spent on those of the sister ship; where £41,000 would have been spent on the hull and fittings of the one only £3,500 had been spent on the merchant steamer. This is a striking addition to the list of revelations which Lord Randolph Churchill made in his famous Wolverhampton speech last year, and it shows that there is still no lack of material for economising administrators to work upon.

THE article from the *Pioneer* which we quote elsewhere is so rich in the personal element that the first thing which these who read it will ask is "who wrote it?" The semi-apologetic plea that "the journalist also is human"—as human as Mr. Cordery, whom the writer so unsparingly arraigns—may be a misprint; but in any case it will not mislead a careful reader who is able to discriminate between the handiwork of a journalist, and that of an eminent Political who when he takes to letters for a pastime writes brilliantly. The article abounds in phrases quite characteristic enough to be equivalent to a signature, if indeed his apology for "violating the memory of old and pleasant friendships" by this solemn impeachment of the Hyderabad Resident were not by itself almost enough to excuse the belief that we had here one *ci-devant* Punjab Civilian sitting in judgment on another, who, like himself, has since his Punjab days done important work under the Foreign Office. The gentleman who the papers say whispered across a Hyderabad dinner table that Mr. Cordery had been suspended was a little more reserved than this friend of other days. Here it is a case not of suspension, even of judgment. The *Pioneer* writer brings in his verdict, and only leaves it to the Government of India to pass sentence. Surely it was not in the memory of old and pleasant friendships that he heard a call to this precipitancy?

WE are glad to be able to confirm the good reports of the Emperor of Germany's condition which have recently been telegraphed. Sir Morell Mackenzie took a favourable view of the symptoms which at one moment created considerable anxiety, and gave some ground for the melancholy bulletin stating that the lamentable issue dreaded was only a question of days. It is now accepted that the malady is not cancer, and there is no reason for refusing to admit the possibility of recovery if certain complications which are certainly to be apprehended do not arise. It appears that the alarming symptoms referred to had their origin in the local inflammation caused by pressure of the canula first inserted. The incision was not quite central, and the hard silver pipe when inserted set up inflammation. To obviate the pressure Sir Morell Mackenzie, in concert with Dr. Evans, the well-known Paris dentist, devised a canula of peculiar shape, which fitted more exactly into the incision; when the inflammation caused by the first canula subsided the grounds for apprehension were in great part removed. There is a fair prospect of recovery.

ENGLAND will be visited by few Indian notabilities this year. A young Prince belonging to the Royal Family of Oudh left Bombay for Europe by the last Italian mail steamer. He will probably stay in England for a couple of months, after which he will make the pilgrimage to Mecca before returning to India. It is understood that the Gaekwar, acting under medical advice, will leave for Switzerland in June; and it is probable that the young Prince who has been selected to teach Hindustani to English Royalty will leave about the same time. Up to the present these are the only Indians of princely rank who have arranged to visit Europe this year.

RAJA SIR T. MADHAVA RAO, who recently paid a visit to the Gaekwar at Ooty, has, we hear, returned to Madras. There appears to be no foundation whatever for the rumour that this distinguished Native Statesman is again going to Baroda to direct the helm of the State during his Highness's absence. The present arrangements for the conduct of affairs there under the experienced guidance of the present Minister, Dewan Bahadur Luxmon Rao Jugunnath, have, it is understood, elicited approbation from the highest quarters, and there is no question of any such change at Baroda as rumour has hinted at.

THE site of the new Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company has at last been decided upon. It is at a short distance from the Victoria Gardens to the south of the Tramway stables, and exactly opposite Albion Place. The Company had to purchase a number of private properties which are now being pulled down.

THE Rao of Cutch has been in Bombay during the past few days. His Highness, who has been staying at the bungalow of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram at Breach Candy, leaves to-day for Mahableshwar, where he will remain for about a month for change of air.

MR. HUGH MAY, Confidential Secretary to Sir Lepel Griffin, has been permitted to return to duty on the 30th instant on his arrival from home, where he has been on leave. He will not, it is said, revert to his appointment, but will be appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Indore and Mhow section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

THE Secretaryship of the Calcutta Turf Club has been offered to, and accepted by Mr. W Montgomery Beresford, at present of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Bombay. Mr. Beresford, says the *Planters' Gazette*, is an old Calcutta favourite, who for several years was mainly instrumental in keeping up the Calcutta Sky Races: so he joins his new post with a good education on all matters connected with the turf. He does not, we understand, take over his official business till the 1st June, until when the present honorary secretary kindly carries on the duties appertaining to the office.

MAJOR ADAMSON, Deputy Commissioner at Bhamo, who had obtained eighteen months' leave to Europe, has been stopped, and sent down to Tavoy to take charge of the district. He is acc

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DECCAN MINING CONCESSION.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY ACCEPTED.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Smith, replying to the question relative to the Deccan Mining Company, said that Lord Dufferin had telegraphed saying that he had no objection to a Parliamentary inquiry.

The motion of Mr. Labouchere for a Select Committee of the House for Inquiry into the Deccan Mining concession was then accepted by the Ministerial Bench.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29,

A London correspondent to the *Pioneer* telegraphs under date April 27th as follows:—

In the House of Commons, on Friday evening, Mr. Labouchere asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would state what facilities Government would give with a view to expediting his motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the alleged malpractices in connection with the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company.

The First Lord in reply said:—Perhaps the House will allow me to read a telegram received by the Secretary of State for India from his Excellency the Viceroy. It reads as follows:—I have consulted my Council to-day with reference to the Hyderabad Mining Concession, and the Government of India have no objection to the matter being fully investigated either by a select committee or by any other tribunal your lordship may think fit. The matter rests between Abdul Huq and the Hyderabad Government on the one hand and the concessionaires and the shareholders on the other. The Government of India expressly declined all responsibilities with regard to the purchase of shares by the Nizam's Government. Under these circumstances Government will certainly offer no objection whatever to the appointment of the committee which the hon'ble member for Northampton desires. I will confer with him as to the method by which the committee shall be appointed and as to the date on which the motion shall be brought forward.

The *Financial News* to-day publishes a leader on Abdul Huq's career and prints also the entire list of shareholders in the Company, which occupies six full columns.

An article in *St James's Gazette* this evening says that a new British Resident, Mr. A. P. Howell, has lately been appointed at Hyderabad, and he can be relied on to furnish Lord Dufferin with a thoroughly accurate and impartial account of all that has taken place. The article criticises severely the anomaly of Colonel Marshall's appointment, and suggests that, apart from this Mining concession, the Hyderabad Government is naturally anxious to know how Abdul Huq has in the course of four years been able to amass a third of a million sterling. Discussing Abdul Huq's railway bonus the article refers to a leader in the *Pioneer* as showing Sir Salar Jung's propriety in paying this sum pledged by the elder Sir Salar, but adds that Abdul Huq has powerful friends in England, a fact which may help to explain the Mining transaction. The article further adds that the part played by the India Office requires elucidation, as all information at present available tends to show that the usual course has been followed, of interfering just sufficiently in business matters to do no good and to incur suspicion of being implicated in a mischievous intrigue; also over and above the present scandals the Rumbold claims and some other affairs have still to be explained. The earnest wish is expressed that the entire executive condition of Hyderabad during the past few years should be fairly investigated, seeing that if the Residency system itself is unsound and artificial reforms, quick and vital, should be undertaken. It is admitted that there must always happen in an empire of immense extent local abuses and local policies which fail to harmonise with the intentions of the central executive, but it is regarded as a matter for great satisfaction that India has at present a Viceroy of such immense experience and capacity as Lord Dufferin, who can be relied on in the last year of his office to secure the requisite Civil Service reform.

[illegible]el Marshall as a novice to Hyderabad [illegible]s acquitted of blame, the opinion being [illegible]Mr. Cordery failed to inform him [illegible]antecedent operations. It is [illegible]t that Sir Asman Jah should [illegible]use of Commons will sup- [illegible]his of[illegible]

[illegible]ommittee [illegible]epting the [illegible]g shares have [illegible]by warrants to [illegible]ource cannot be traced [illegible]the share jobber who sold [illegible]en examined by an order of [illegible]of justice. But it is quite certain that [illegible]y fact will come out before the select committee. Mr. Labouchere strongly advises the Nizam to depute a thoroughly competent agent and witness to England, and suggests that such an agent might, beyond giving evidence, bring about a friendly cancelment of the present concession and a re-arrangement with the Company.

It is rumoured in the city that Mr. Watson is willing to unbosom the entire transaction on reasonable terms.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A NEW M. P. FOR MID.-LANARKSHIRE.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The polling for the election of a member of the House of Commons for Mid.-Lanarkshire in the room of Mr. Stephen Mason (Gladstonian), resigned, took place yesterday.

Mr. Phillips (Gladstonian) defeated Mr. Bousfield (Conservative) by 930 votes.

THE NEW INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

APRIL 29.

The New Indian Sterling Loan of seven millions is in accordance with the East India (purchase and construction of railways) Bill for the purchase of Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, and to discharge the debentures which are payable in the present year.

THE VATICAN AND IRELAND.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE NATIONALISTS.

The statement that his Holiness the Pope has resolved to condemn the Plan of Campaign and boycotting has caused sensation in Ireland.

The impending censure of the Head of the Church has particularly excited the Nationalists.

The Irish Priesthood is silent.

The Parnellite members of the House of Commons are reticent, except the member for East Mayo, Mr. John Dillon, the originator of the Plan of Campaign, who defends it from the threatened Papal condemnation.

THE BOULANGER PROPAGANDA.

PARIS, APRIL 28.

A banquet was given here last night in honour of General Boulanger's election as a Deputy for the Department of Nord.

Replying to the toast of his health, General Boulanger absolutely denied that he aspired to be a dictator.

An immense crowd had gathered near the building where the banquet was held, and when the General took his departure he was met with a great ovation.

LATER.

Demonstrations have been held for three successive nights at Nancy in honour of General Boulanger.

The authorities had to summon the aid of the Cavalry to disperse the Boulangists.

PRESIDENT CARNOT ON THE SITUATION.

President Carnot, speaking at a banquet given him at Bordeaux, yesterday, censured those desiring to sow the seeds of discord in the country, and exhorted Frenchmen to union, which was necessary to combat the mischief.

THE PANAMA CANAL LOTTERY.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Bill authorizing the Panam Canal Company to issue a lottery loan of 340,000,000 francs.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, APRIL 27.

The semi-official *North German Gazette*, in a leading article to-day, says that the Queen of England's late visit to Germany will influence most favourably the political relations between England and Germany.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, APRIL 28.

Negotiations for peace between Italy and Abyssinia have been resumed through Chief Kantibhai at Aman.

The first overtures of peace by King John on March 20th was made through the same Chief.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTENBURG, APRIL 28.

The official bulletins regarding the health of the Emperor of Germany show that his Imperial Majesty is progressing very gradually.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, APRIL 29.

Sir Lepel Griffin laid the foundation stone of the Bai Bhackaijee Parsee Girls' School here yesterday.

Khan Bahadoor N. M. Khory read a long paper, stating he was building the school in memory of his late wife, and requesting Sir Lepel to lay the foundation. One thousand rupees would be invested in Government security, the interest of which would be devoted to a scholarship to be called after Sir Lepel's name.

Sir Lepel replied in an eloquent speech on female education in India. He referred to the labours of his friend, the late Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee of Bombay, and highly eulogized the Parsees for their commercial aptitude, liberality, [illegible]yalty, charity, public spirit, and even their [illegible] the last being witnessed by him [illegible] in the Kabul war. Except with the [illegible]te of female education in India [illegible]isfactory, despite the labours of [illegible]d Mr. Ragunathrao. The Parsees [illegible]mmen liberty, but the Hindoos [illegible] kept them secluded within the [illegible] Zenana. Polygamy was the [illegible]ogress among Mahomedans and [illegible] certain section of the Penal Code required to be expunged. He had himself done but little for female education, but he was sure that under his successor, Mr. Hevey, who was present, much would be accomplished. He spoke of Colonel Ward, who was also present, and of the Begum of Bhopal, in high terms, and said that he believed much would be done by them.

Khan Bahadoor Khory hoped Sir Lepel would return to India, which could not afford to lose such a statesman; but Sir Lepel announced that this would be his last public speech in Central India. Noticing the presence of some Parsee ladies, Sir Lepel said that the most pleasing sight in his eyes was the gathering of Parsee and sometimes Hindoo ladies at a public assemblage in Bombay.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone went off with the greatest possible *eclat*, many Europeans, ladies and gentlemen, the leading natives of Mhow and Indore, and a band, being present.

ADVANCE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

Reports are current in Kabul that Russian troops are advancing from Charjui up the left bank of the Oxus towards the Afghan frontier. On the termination of Ramzan, the month of fasting, Gholam Hyder will push his troops right up to the borders of Kafiristan with the assistance of various localpetty chiefs to punish the Siah Posh clans if they venture to show fight. The real object of the expedition is the subjugation of Jandol and Nawagai in Bajaur, which can best be attempted from the Kunar direction.

CHOLERA IN CASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

A telegram from the Resident at Cashmere, dated the 27th, reports that cholera is still very prevalent in Srinagar. Full reports have not been received, but many deaths are said to have occurred. On the 26th forty-seven cases and sixteen deaths were reported from Anantnag and several cases also from different parts of the Valley.

BENGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

Meher Ali Torah and Bhuttoo, charged with the murder of Sheikh Harri, have been committed to the Sessions, to be held on the 9th of May.

At the annual meeting of the British Indian Association held last evening, the retiring president strongly condemned the proposed amendment in the Civil Procedure Act relating to the execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights proposed by the Bombay Government. He also said that the people of Calcutta viewed with dismay the provisions in the new Municipal Bill. The president-elect viewed with alarm the increase in public expenditure, and regretted that Government was not anxious to set itself right with the people.

ANOTHER TORNADO.

On Friday evening, four villages along the Hooghly were visited by a fearful storm, which lasted three minutes, sweeping away huts, uprooting trees, breaking down portions of masonry houses and throwing a number of boats on the bank of the river. About thirty lives were lost, besides considerable property.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges, with the homeward Indian mails, arrived here at 7 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thibet (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, APRIL 28.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay yesterday.

COLOMBO, APRIL 29.

Mail steamer Natal, from China, arrived.
Mail steamer Surat, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account (New).	100⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93¼
4½ per cent. do.	72 5-16
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	42 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	71,000 bales.
" " " Surats	5,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	37,000 "
" " Surats	5,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	828,000 "
" " Surats	71,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London	21,000 "

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Saigon-Hongkong and Hongkong-Haiphong able in interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 28.

10 p.m.	81·3

SUNDAY, APRIL 29.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	85·4
2 p.m.	86·7
4 p.m.	85·7

THE Bengal Council actually made some progress in connection with the Calcutta Municipal Bill on Wednesday. For one thing they rejected two retrogressive amendments proposed by the Hon'ble Kali Nath Mitter, which would have limited the powers the Bill confers on the Municipality for the enforcement of sanitary provisions; and they also, on the suggestion of Sir Henry Harrison, introduced a new clause extending these powers. This is as it should be.

A BELLARY correspondent informs a contemporary that it has become customary for railway people in that town to give children dynamite cartridges to play with Recently a boy in the Protestant Orphange received one of these extraordinary plaything, and narrowly escaped losing his life by the explosion which took place. As it was, portions of the fingers of both the child's hands were blown away.

Several precautionary measures are being taken in Hyderabad against epidemics. Very recently, at Secunderabad, the police authorities came down on an auctioneer for exposing for sale some tinned provisions, which were found to be unfit for human consumption. The Health Officer of the Madras Municipality would do well to occasionally examine some of the tinned provisions and alleged liquors that are sold from time to time by some of our auctioneers and petty shop-keepers. The Chudderghaut Municipality are becoming scrupulously regardful of the health of the public, for it has resolved to examine the local Ice Factories together with the ice turned out by them and sold to the public, as in many instances it has been discovered that the impure water used has been a cause of sickness.

THE death is announced of Mr. J. C. Gillbanks, Registrar of the Diocese of Rangoon. Mr. Gillbanks, who was well known at the local bar, died suddenly at Rangoon.

MR. JUSTICE TREVELYAN has declare judgment in the case of Dickson *vs.* the East Indian Railway. Mr. Dickson, it will be remembered, claimed Rs. 75,000 from the Company, in whose service he had been for a long time, on the grounds of wrongful dismissal. Mr. Justice Trevelyan has decided that under the rules of the Company, with which plaintiff should have made himself conversant, Mr. Dickson was entitled to one month's notice or one month's pay. Plaintiff would, however, have to pay costs.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 13th inst., arrived in harbour yesterday at 12 midnight. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Capt Curtis	Mr and Miss Morrison
Rev K Eicke	Mr Burch
Capt Henderson	Mr Palmer
2nd Lt Black	Mr Treacher
2nd Lt Leader	Mrs Holden
Miss Latch	Mr. Sackett

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs Grace	Mr and Mrs May
Mr Jones	Mr Best
Col Cowan	Mr Williams
Major MacCarthy	Mr Lisboa

FROM MARSEILLES—Mr J W Ewing.

FROM VENICE.

Mr Pearson	Mr Ellinger

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 7TH TO 13TH APRIL, INCLUSIVE.)

IT is announced from Florence that the Queen will leave there on the 24th inst. for Berlin.

In the House of Commons, Committee of Supply and discussions on the Budget proposals have formed the principal business of the week.

At a stormy meeting of the Radical party to-day, the question of deposing Mr. Gladstone from the leadership was openly discussed.

The Marquis of Salisbury left London for North Wales on Monday, and next day addressed a large assembly at Carnarvon, under the presidency of Sir Watkin W. Wynn.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at a crowded Conservative meeting at Birmingham on Monday, dwelt on the prospects of the Unionist party and the Government.

Earl Granville presided on Monday at a dinner to Mr. Chamberlain at the Devonshire Club, Lord Hartington also being present.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland was entertained at a banquet on Wednesday by the members of the National Union.

Mr. Gladstone, Sir W. Harcourt, and Sir G. Trevelyan were entertained at the National Liberal Club on the 11th inst. by Sir W. Foster.

The correspondence between the Prince and Princess of Wales and Lady Knutsford with regard to the Colonial Silver Wedding present has been published.

Lord Brassey presided at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday, when Sir Donald Currie gave an interesting address on the resources of South Africa.

The Chancellor crisis in Berlin has for the present terminated. Prince Bismarck's offer to resign has been declined, and the Battenberg marriage project postponed.

The German Emperor's health is again reported to be somewhat unsatisfactory.

In France General Boulanger is meeting with success in his electoral campaign.

The Italian Government have decided to recall the greater part of the troops from Abyssinia.

Troops and police were sent to the Irish towns, where National League meetings were convened for last Sunday, and in each case enforced the prohibition.

Major Templer has been tried by court-martial at Chatham on a charge of divulging military secrets and honourably acquitted.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. F. B. Boileau, Royal (Ben.) Artillery Ret; Capt. R. T. Stanners, Ben. Ret; Maj. H. J. Manley, Mad. Ret; Sir C. Watson-Copley, Bart.; Surg. A. FitzGerald, Ben. Ret; Major R. Grey; W. H. Jackson., Esq., late H.E.I.C.S.; Col. R. H. Lewis; Lieut E. C. Vallentin, R.A.; Mr. W. Ingram; Mr. E. J. Stoneham; Rev. T. H. Sheppard, B.D.; Dr. J. H. Stodhen.

A CLEVER swindle has been perpetrated at Benares. A man possessing property in Jaunpore recently came to Baboo Shayam Krishan, and asked for the loan of Rs. 20,000 on the security of his property. The Baboo, having no suspicion of any deceit, advanced the money. The bond was duly drawn up, and the mortgagee never troubled about verifying the correctness of the property hypothecated. He even so far trusted the mortgagor as to permit him to register the bond after the advance was given. Shortly afterwards he received intimation that the property mortgaged to him was already hypothecated to another, and that though the bond bore the seal, the number, and the date of the office of the Registrar of Jaunpore, yet it had never been registered; in fact, that the entire transaction was a clever swindle. On inquiries being instituted, one thing became perfectly clear, namely, that no bond bearing such a number or date was ever registered in the Jaunpore Office. Proceedings have therefore been instituted against the mortgagor for cheating and forgery, but this individual has brought a counter charge against Baboo Shayam Krishan, alleging that the latter is by means of a document endeavouring to extort money.

WITH regard to the suspension of the Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, His Highness's Government, says the *Deccan Times*, has no inclination to hurry the proceedings. The enquiry is likely to be very protracted, as the Government of India requires to be consulted at every step. Indeed, throughout the whole of the negotiations which resulted in the indenture transferring the mining rights, His Highness's Government acted always on the advice and sanction of the Supreme Government and the Secretary of State. The part which their provident care allowed the Nizam to assume in this business was somewhat analagous to that of a minor, and the Supreme Government will doubtless see that His Highness the Nizam is indemnified for any loss to the State which is shown to have resulted from *laches* or neglect on the part of their officials. The attitude taken up in the original negotiations is doubtless the one which has now commended itself to the Nizam's Government. If this view of the position is correct, their action must wait upon the intention and advice of the Government of India. Under these circumstances the measures taken for immediately relieving the Sirdar of his duties were wisely and happily conceived. As Mr. Syed Ali Belgrami has special and technical qualifications for the office, the duties of the Home and Railway Secretary are not likely to suffer in his hands; while the public at large will have more confidence in the enquiry, now that the disturbing element of the Sirdar's continuance in office has been removed. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the wisdom and promptitude which have marked the first overt step in this matter.

THE Calcutta papers learn that there is great scarcity of good water in the Hooghly district, and that, in an ancient village, about four miles from the sudder station, no pure water can be obtained for human consumption. Owing to the excessive heat and absence of rain almost all the tanks and rivulets have dried up, and great consternation prevails throughout the district. Farmers cannot even obtain enough of water for their cattle. Cholera has broken out in a village, where two deaths have already been reported, and others are suffering. The people think that if the loch gate of the Damooder river were opened, a sufficient quantity of pure water might be obtained to relieve the district.

DURING the prevalence of cholera in Serampore and Chatra, the women of the Brahmin and Kaesta families have taken a novel device to ward off the disease. They have begun to feed themselves by begging. One elderly woman of a family will go to another, where she never had eaten before, to dine one day by begging. The cause of this strange belief is attributed to a communication by the goddess of the disease by a dream to a respectable lady of the locality.

A TELEGRAM from the Resident in Kashmir, dated Srinagar the 23rd instant, reports forty-eight cases of cholera in fourteen hours from the night of the 22nd to 1 p.m. on the 23rd. No cases are said to have been reported from Baramoola. The report from Uri had not been received.

SOME further changes in the medical appointments in Bengal are understood to be in contemplation. Dr. Purves, it is stated, has decided to remain at Patna notwithstanding the heavy work and long distances which the appointment involves. In consequence of this Dr. Nicholson, now on leave, who was recently in officiating charge of Patna, becomes substantive Civil Surgeon of Dacca. Dr. Meadows continues to officiate there for the present. Dr. Sanders, now in officiating charge of Berhampore, will, we understand, be confirmed in that appointment, while Dr. Peck goes from Beerbhoom to the important charge of Mozufferpore.

MILITARY NEWS.

THERE is much natural speculation, and among Cantonment householders much natural anxiety, with regard to the long threatened order reorganising Divisional Commands. It may, therefore, be explained at once, says the Allahabad paper, that the changes, whatsoever they may prove to be, will only affect the Commands, and, of course, the Staff Officers attached thereto. The locations of the rank and file will not be affected. Where the barracks are, there will the battalions remain.

THE following appointments have been made:—9th Bengal Lancers: Lieutenant S. F. Crocker, from the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to be permanent Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant J. R. C. Colvin, seconded; and Lieutenant G. P. Brasier-Creagh, attached, to be permanent Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant W. H. Goodiar, resigned. 3rd Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant T. S. Barton, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 4th Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant A. P. Browne, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 1st Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant H. H. Roddy, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 3rd Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant J. M. Wikeley, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 9th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant C. E. Wood, Bedfordshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 17th Bengal Infantry: Captain A. W. Brooke, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander. 35th Sikhs: Lieutenant L. A. Forbes, Highland Light Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 36th Sikhs: Lieutenant H. L. Fleming, Royal Sussex Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 45th Sikhs: Lieutenant F. Rennick, North Lancashire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

CAPTAIN A. HILDEBRAND, R. E., Military Works Department, is transferred from the Meerut to the Chakratta Division.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalion: Captain R. F. C. Baker, Norfolk Regiment. To 2nd Battalions: Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Vincent, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. H. Wilson, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; and Captain Winter, Wiltshire Regiment. Captain Winter will remain attached to the 1st Battalion until the next trooping season. To 4th Battalion: Captain the Hon'ble A. C. E. Somerset, Rifle Brigade. Captain Somerset will remain attached to the 2nd Battalion pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

THE following officers passed the higher standard in Hindustani on the 2nd of April:—Lieutenant A. D. C. Pond, 5th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant A. L. Bell, East Kent Regiment; Lieutenant E. M. W. Douglas, 3rd Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant F. C. Muspratt, 30th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenants L. A. Forbes and G. T. J. Carey, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry; Lieutenants R. G. Burton and A. A. E. Campbell, 25th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant W. G. Walker, 1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas; and Lieutenant H. J. Thacker, 6th Bengal Infantry.

THE next half-yearly examination in Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Persian, &c, for the Madras Presidency will be held on Monday, the 16th July, and following days.

A SCHOOL of Musketry for the Madras Presidency will be held at Secunderabad this year: one class of sixty officers and non-commissioned officers from the 8th June to the 6th August; and the second class of sixty officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers from the 1st September to the 30th October. In the selection of officers, preference is to be given in the British service (1) to those commanding troops or companies who are not in possession of a School of Musketry certificate, and (2) to Lieutenants at or near the top of the list for promotion to Captain; and in the Indian service to Adjutants of regiments not already in receipt of an extra certificate of Musketry.

PRIVATE PATRICK WHYTE, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been tried by a general court-martial at Nasirabad for striking Sergeant Thomas Kelly, the provost, with his clenched fist, on the right ear when the sergeant was unlocking the door of the, prisoner's cell. The prisoner was sentenced to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

UNDER instructions from Army Head-Quarters the undermentioned Medical Officers of the Indian Medical Service, recently appointed to the Bengal Presidency, will, on arrival at Allahabad from England, proceed to the stations noted against their respective names, where, on arrival, they will report themselves to the Deputy Surgeons-General of the Divisions and Districts for duty:—Surgeon A. E. Robert to Peshawar; Surgeon D. M. Davidson to Jubbulpore; Surgeon P. F. Maynard to Meerut; Surgeon J. M. Macnamara to Meerut; Surgeon J. C. Lamont to Calcutta; Surgeon H. M. Brabazon to Calcutta; Surgeon W. W. White to Jhansi; Surgeon D. I. Lane to Rawal Pindi; Surgeon R. C. Mawcett to Umballa; Surgeon W. H. E. Woodwright to Lucknow; Surgeon W. J. Buchanan to Mean Meer; and Surgeon J. N. Close to Bareilly.

ACCORDING to present arrangements Major-General Sir Gegorge White will return to Mandalay at the expiration of his three months' leave to England. He will have to wait some time longer before a Divisional Command falls vacant in India, though in the natural order of things he is bound to receive it in due course.

COLONEL J. C. STEWART, Commanding the 7th Bengal Cavalry, lately returned from Burma, will probably proceed home on leave next month.

THE number of troops at Pedong, the base of the Sikkim Expedition, has been reduced to fifty men, all that is required being the protection of the stores there.

THERE are not likely to be many vacant commands of regiments in the Bengal Army this year. Colonel Chapman, 8th B. C., has to vacate on the 12th of September, and Colonel Kauntze, 17th B. C., on December 19th. In the Infantry Colonel Inglis, 6th B. I., and Colonel Cubitt, V. C., 43rd B. I., complete their seven years' tenure of regimental command on June 10th and August 12th, respectively.

OFFICERS should be careful before deciding upon commuting their pensions. "C. H. G.," writing in a Home paper, states that at his medical examination he was examined by only one doctor, with the following result:—"In about a week I received a communication, by which I found seven years were deducted from the probable duration of my life, and a proportionate sum in money from the value of my pension. I immediately called on Sir William Jenner, who, after a most careful examination, gave a written certificate that I was as sound a man as there was in London for my age." Appeals were in vain, even to the Prime Minister, and "C. H. G." had to submit to his loss.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION IN EGUTPURA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EGUTPURA, APRIL 28.

THE Municipal prosecution against the wife of Mr. Kalookhe, postal inspector at Karwar, has excited much interest in this town. The lady is charged by the Municipality, under section 33 of Act 6 of 1873, with having erected a fence near her house without the consent of the Municipality. The case was to have been heard to-day before Mr. Naro Bhaskar Sahasrabudhe, third-class magistrate of Egutpura, but did not come off owing to the absence of the defendant, who is in Karwar. A summons had been served on her to appear in the magistrate's court, but the pleader, Mr. R. V. Patvardhan, who represented her, applied to the court this morning to allow her to be excused from personal attendance, she undertaking to abide by the decision of the magistrate. Her defence appears to be that the fence was erected not by herself, but by her husband, and that if any offence was committed, her husband was responsible for it. On the magistrate observing that the defendant ought to have appeared in obedience to the summons, her pleader asked for a fortnight's postponement of the case, and undertook to produce her on any day the court might appoint for the hearing of the case.

The magistrate rejected the application, holding that the grounds on which it was based were insufficient. If, he said, the defendant wished to be excused from personal attendance she ought to have appointed a mukhtyar in the proper legal form. The magistrate has issued a warrant for the defendant's arrest, which would be executed, unless she finds bail for her appearance in court on the day fixed for the hearing of the case, namely, the 8th of May.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

CURSETJEE SUKHLAJEE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the petition purporting to have been signed and forwarded to his Excellency by the Camatee residents of Camateepoora, allow me to make a few remarks thereon.

The petition opens with an observation, which, if correct, can only be known to persons in authority, viz., that his Excellency in Council is about to order the rehabitation of the European prostitutes of Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street, from which they were driven away by the unwarranted and mistaken step of the Commissioner of Police. Petitioners are then made to state that the circumstances which led to the removal of these women were owing to persistent complaints made by them to the Police, and that the statement made by the more respectable inhabitants of Bombay in their memorial of January last was a mistaken one. I would here point out that at a conference with the members of a deputation which had attended on him in consequence of an intimation received from the Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Frank, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. Manekshaw J. Talayarkhan, emphatically said, "The Police had not received any complaints against the localisation of these women in Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street, but that travellers coming from up-country and others were taken through the street by hack-drivers as a short cut from and to Byculla." And, again, in reply to a petition to the same officer by the landlords of property in that street, he writes to Mr. Edaljee Banatwalla that "The representations made in your letter of the 30th ultimo (30th May) have received his careful consideration. The registered prostitutes were required to leave Duncan Road about the year 1872. This action was taken for the reason that the street was a very public one, and a great thoroughfare, and public decency and convenience demanded the removal of these women. Many of them were then permitted to reside in Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street, which at that time was quite in the back ground, isolated, and the street itself was little used except by those who desired to visit the women living there. Now the locality has been entirely changed, and in consequence of the opening of so many new roads Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street has also become a great thoroughfare, and the circumstances, which prompted the undersigned to require these women to move from Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street, have become precisely similar to those of Duncan Road."

Again, Sir Frank in his reply to Government on the public petition has stated that "his reason for driving these women from the street" was that "the street had become a prominent thoroughfare." I may be allowed, sir, to ask whether the statement made now by the Camatee petitioners under the promptings of the Police is correct or the oft-repeated reasons of the Commissioner of Police are most gratuitous.

Petitioners are again made to state that Camateepoora is a thickly populated locality, and that they have been the victims of night brawls caused in Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street. I may say that there is not a single Camatee residing, or who had resided, in Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street, who would have the misfortune to suffer through the night disturbances of that street. Will our worthy Commissioner of Police furnish the public with a comparative statement, say for the last five years, of the numbers of night brawls caused in Camateepoora, as also in Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street, so that the public may have something to form a correct opinion upon? I would state without fear of contradiction that Camateepoora is a dangerous locality for people to pass through of an evening on account of the people being a set of drunkards and what not.

As to the petition itself, the names of well-known representative Camatee gentlemen, such as Messrs. Shivjee Dharmajee, Rungapa Yellapa and others are conspicuous by their absence. On the contrary, these very gentlemen had strongly protested to the Commissioner of Police against the removal of some of these women to Bapty Road, which is a principal thoroughfare leading to Camateepoora. I may be allowed to add that had there been complaints, as alleged by the petitioners, the Commissioner of Police would have most assuredly flaunted them before the public and would have long ago submitted them to Government in support of the unwise action taken by him in the matter.

The mask has at last fallen! It is now a matter of fact well established that both the petitions, viz., from the Borahs and the Camatees, have emanated through the pressing interference of the Bombay Police. The petition to you from Nursoo Camatee (who through fear of the Police does not give his father's name) clearly shows the machinatory of Policemen of this much vaunted

URBS PRIMA IN INDIS.

SUBORDINATE SERVICE IN BERAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—may I ask you kindly to allow me a little space in your valuable journal for the ventilation of a grievance under which the officials comprising the Subordinate Service in Berar are labouring at present?

Whatever the grievances of this hard-worked class of Government servants may be in other parts of India, they are intensified to an almost unbearable pitch in Berar. Owing to the circumscribed limit of the Province, promotions are naturally slow, very slow. In fact, chances offer themselves only in cases of casualties, or retirements, which are necessarily few and far between. The consequence is that clerks are perforce obliged to linger on for years in one appointment without getting a chance of bettering their prospects elsewhere. And to make matters worse, there is nothing like any fixed rules regulating promotions, so that everything is done by likes and dislikes, not to say favouritism (euphoniously called "selection") The inevitable result of this is that the claims of seniors, who have worked hard for years and given every possible satisfaction to their superiors, are overlooked when occasions arise, and are superseded by their juniors. I could instance many cases where such has really been the case, but one example will suffice. On the retirement, last April, of Mr. T. W. Stacey, the Superintendent of the Commissioner's office, the Superintendent of the Judicial Commissioner's office (the next senior) was transferred to the Commissioner's office, which is the highest paid appointment in Berar clerkdom. There were many senior head-clerks in the Province in receipt of Rs. 200 per mensem who were eligible for promotion to the Judicial Commissioner's office, but they were all set aside, and the first clerk of the office, who was drawing Rs. 120 a month, was promoted to the Superintendentship on Rs. 300 a month. By this arrangement the senior head-clerks were not only deprived of their just rights, but unwarrantably subjected to the indignity of being superseded by a junior hand. Against this they could obtain no redress, and as needs must when the elderly gentleman drives, they were compelled to submit with good grace. When, however, Mr. Jones, finding the work of the Commissioner's office too much for him, wanted to revert to his substantive appointment in the Judicial Commissioner's office, the other head-clerks, by some subtle mode of reasoning beyond my comprehension to fathom, were also deemed incompetent, and an outsider was forthwith imported to fill the vacant post. Here, too, though the local head-clerks were gratuitously condemned without a trial, they had no resource but to pocket the affront and grin. As may be supposed, the seniors having to remain at their posts, the blow recoiled on the junior hands, whose last stage was thus rendered worse than the first. In a still more recent case, the Commissioner exercised his prerogative of nominating men to the superior posts, by ordering the reversal of an official who had been selected by the Deputy Commissioner, and who was giving every satisfaction in the discharge of his new duties, to make room for a senior. If this prerogative is had recourse to on one occasion, why not exercise it whenever occasions arise?

The Commissioner's office establishment was reorganized only the other day, but instead of the poor clerks in the office (who were working at high pressure all day for the last six months) benefiting by it, the best plum of the new scheme has been offered to an outsider, who has no claims whatever upon the Administration. Now, I ask you, sir, in all fairness, is this right or proper? If the men in office are not to reap all the benefits accruing from the revision of the establishment, why should not local men—especially the one who was last month ousted from Buldana to no purpose—have a chance in preference to outsiders? Surely, their long years of approved service constitute a claim on the consideration of Government, which cannot be lightly discarded. This importation of outsiders is all the more to be deprecated, since, apart from the serious injury it inflicts on *bona fide* Berars, it is contrary to the orders of the local Government, which, so far back as 1880, issued stringent orders against it. By this innovation many poor hardworking clerks are being very seriously incommoded and their careers blasted. Their position at present is anything but pleasant, but the yoke is being felt heavier day by day. There is, of course, the alternative of resigning if one is dissatisfied with the present state of things, but this is a step which those, who have spent the best part of their lives in the service of Government, can ill afford to take without seriously inconveniencing themselves. So much for clerkships.

Now as regards extra Assistant Commissionerships. The tendency of late has been, and is growing daily, to offer these responsible posts to outsiders, who not

only have no claims to them, but before they have passed the required examination! There are many men in the Province who have passed all the required tests, and have thereby proved their fitness to hold such posts. Why, then, have recourse to outsiders for recruiting purposes when there is superabundant material at hand in the Province to select from? Why should not *bona fide* Beraris after passing the required examination have the same chance as, if not better than, outsiders who have not gone through the crucial test of competitive examination? Perhaps the powers that be will kindly condescend to enlighten us on this point.

I have to apologise, sir, for trenching so much on your valuable space, but I would crave your indulgence, as the subject is of vital importance to Beraris, and you would be conferring a boon on them if you would kindly permit me, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, to draw the attention of the authorities to their grievances, which are, alas! many.

They look for no favours, but ask for fair play.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

SPORT IN ASTOR.

AN interesting journal of "Sport and Travel" has been written by Mr. H. Liscomb, who appears to be a most ardent sportsman. The book describes principally the sport to be found in the district of Astor, just beyond the Cashmere frontier. The list of game-animals of Astor is not a long one, and comprises two animals for which Cashmere is famous—the markhor and ibex—and urin (or wild sheep) the brown or snow bear, and the musk deer. Describing the markhor, Mr. Liscomb says:—

My experience of the Astor animal, recorded on the spot, inclines me to think that the male, in the month of April, at any rate, wears a dirty white coat on his back, which hangs some distance down his sides making him a very conspicuous object indeed among rocks; the light "blue grey," or "greyish brown," hardly visible on the body. These were the old males; the young bucks, herding with the females, were decidedly of a "muddy red," that made them, when they were motionless, undistinguishable from their surroundings at even a short distance. Two weeks later, in another locality, across the Indus (Damot valley) the old bucks had only a broad streak of dirty-white along their backs, and the light blue grey was very conspicuous.

The markhor is an ungainly animal; his long back and disproportionately short legs rather detract from his appearance as a game looking beast; his shaggy coat and long hair which conceal the upper portions of his limbs make his ungainliness more conspicuous. Even in his gait he is not graceful, but none can deny his wonderful activity among the rocks and precipices of his favourite haunts, and he is, notwithstanding these detractions, a noble animal, worthy the powder and lead of the best sportsman in the world. A venerable buck, standing solitary on a rock, contemplating the world below him, will make the blood of the most blase sportsman tingle in his veins: or a herd of long-bearded seniors, gravely crossing a patch of snow, perhaps, just beyond the reach of your rifle, is a sight that will recur to your memory for many a year after. And the amount of fatigue and labour that you will have to undergo before you can bring a forty incher to bag will certainly create a wholesome respect in your bosom for the acute sense, smell of and vision, and the wideawakeness that this animal possesses in perfection.

My experence is that the markhor is not a cold or snow-loving animal like the ibex, though nature has not been niggardly in supplying him with winter clothing. He passes his life at a much lower level, at all seasons of the year than the other animal, and he seems to bear the heat of the early summer months without any inconvenience though he still wears his winter suit. As summer advances, he is driven higher by the flocks from the villages that graze gradually up as the snow keeps melting; and also by the swarms of flies, gnats, midges and what not that make life a burden both to man and beast at a low level. The fresh and tender grass, too, can be found only near the snow line. These circumstances combine to keep him constantly moving upwards, till he reaches open slopes near the top of the range where he may then be seen in close proximity to the ibex. The rutting season overtakes him here by the end of the September or beginning of October, and he has his short season of madness at this high elevation where cover is scarce and precipices unfrequent. Native shikaries have informed me that this is the time for markhor shooting, and that they themselves hunt him most frequently at this particular time. His shyness and seclusion, I am inclined to think, is caused a good deal by those ever present pests, the flies. The cool shades of the forest and thicket preserve him from the attacks during the heat of the day when these insects are liveliest. In the morning and evening when the cold has paralyzed the activity of the flies, the markhor is not loth to take advantage of the opportunity. The old bucks are decidedly lazy, and if a flock of them is watched for some time, a decided stiffness and slowness of movement will soon discover the seniors of the flock. The younger bucks are full of life and play, quick in their movements and have a set to after every dozen mouthful of grass; the elders are always feeding or resting. The native shikaries say the old bucks keep these youngsters with them for the sake of their keener sense of sight and smell, they are quicker to detect danger and so warn their seniors.

THE IBEX.

Regarding the ibex, Mr. Liscomb writes:—

The ibex is by no means an ungainly animal as I have styled the markhor. He is lord of the mountaintops, and looks every inch the monarch of all he surveys. But I must protest against the caricature of this animal at page 445 in Stendale's book. The head shows some of the massiveness of the living animal: and where, oh! where is the beard "from six to eight inches long?" As for the understandings of the figures in the book they are truly a libel on the sturdy limbs of this the gamiest of mountain animals. Those spindle shanks would snap like pipe stems, if they were used as I have seen the ibex use his legs while jumping from rock to rock in his mad career.

The ibex is the pleasantest animal to hunt that I know of within the limits of Kashmir. More real pleasure has been experienced in the pursuit after him than of all the rest put together. Markhor takes it out of you in a very short time; after you have secured a reasonable trophy you are apt to cry, "hold enough." But the ibex is a gentleman in his manners and customs, as compared with his spiral horned cousin lower down on the mountain; and he gives you all the chances that a gentlemanly-minded animal should give to an honest foe. He is nevertheless "All there" when treading his ancestral hills, and after you have circumvented him, you feel that he has been a worthy opponent.

The most wide-awake animal in creation is certainly the female ibex, and she seems to exercise her vigilance solely for the benefit of the ungrateful male of her kind, who is by no means so wathful; in fact, if he is old and lazy, he keeps no look-out at all after having comfortably laid himself up for the day. That duty falls to his compact little companion, and admirably she performs it. Uncomfortably, perched on a jutting rock far above the rest of the flock, who are securely snoozing below on some soft patch of level or gently sloping ground the sportsman's powerful telescope has watched her hour after hour lying motionless on her rocky bed, scanning untiringly, to the right and to the left and straight down before her, the mountain sides for miles and miles. The patent native or Kashmiri is used to her sentry duty, and after taking in the situation he, too, falls asleep like the bearded males he is trying to circumvent and waits patiently, for a chance, but the hot-blooded Saxon, boiling over with energy and impatience, is fuming and swearing at one moment, and at the next waching the little animal through his glasses. The case is a perfectly hopeless one, there is no approach nearer than a thousand yards, without instant detection for several hours to come at any rate; and the bad language that contaminates the pure mountain air in that locality is truly awful. How often have I resolved in these moments of desperation to shoot that one female in particular, and allow the long-horned careless one sleeping just beyond range, to go in peace just for the satisfaction of the thing. That feeling has come to more persons than myself, I am sure, when they have been similarly placed. The female ibex is the *bete noir* of the sportsman; she has spoiled many a careful stalk, and at other times has forced him to trudge many and many a weary mile to escape her all-seeing eye: when, if she had been absent, a walk of a few hundred yards would have placed him for his shot.

The report of the rifle is so similar to noises in these elevated regions that ibex are little alarmed by the crack of the weapon. "Falling rock," or "thunder" is the first idea that occurs to them when the sound reaches their ears, and their first start is to get out of the way of those familiar dangers. When a good stalk is made, and the sportsman has his wits about him, several shots can almost always be obtained, and instances are not rare when three or four animals have been bagged at one stalk. The ground, too, in general is so favourable that the stalker can get within very short range: always providing that the sharp-sighted female has been successfully dodged. I have shot bucks, at five, ten and fifteen yards distances, and a sportsman has informed me that on one occasion he could have touched the animals with the muzzle of his rifle.

CHASING THE MARKHOR.

Mr. Liscomb describes very minutely his experiences in search of markhor, and he shows that the sportman must make up his mind to be frequently disappointed before meeting with his reward. Here is an account of a successful chase:—

18th May.—Started after these blessed buck goats again at 6 a. m. Went up to top of ridge and then along it till we came to their tracks; and followed them down steadily for four hours. Going down this ridge was terrible work indeed. I am sure we did not get over a mile in that times. The whole distance was one mass of crumpled rocks with great gaps between—the rocks were knife-edgeds the edges to the sky, the slope below at a frightful angle, for a short distance, ending in blank precipices further down. Mirza Khan led over this dangerous ground at a good pace, always some distance ahead, going over double the ground I traversed, carefully peeping over the precipices on either side and searching the hill sides below with the binoculars. Sharofa looked serious and did not relish the work at all, for Mirza Khan beat him at it out and out; and he had to play second fiddle throughout. I gave in after 9 a. m. and sat down on a rock, blessing the goats with all my heart. I kept my eyes on Mirza Khan all the time a good distance belaw, quartering the ground like the best of trained dogs. At last came his faint whistle, and it galvanized the whole of us like the shock from a battery. The real excitement of the chase now began! I went as best I could and reached Mirza Khan in no time; he said he had sighted the flock far down the precipices! He led for half a mile more and then we had the markhor under us! They were feeding at the foot of the cliff on a patch of young tender grass. It was impossible to get a shot from this point; we had to go along the ridge some distance further and take them in flank though the range would be greater; came to a good place, a projecting rock with a stunted fir-tree growing by; it served for some cover, though cover was not necessary. We were above the animals, and they were so intent on the young grass that there was no danger of detection. Got into position and picked out the largest pair of horns I could see: waited for some time, till I got a broadside shot, fired and—missed! Fired the second barrel and missed again! Took the second rifle, and at the third shot broke a foreleg. Another large markhor came into view, fired the fourth shot at him and missed! Took first rifle (re-loaded by Sharofa) and fired again at the wounded one, who was now making off, and missed again! The agony of that moment was hard to bear. The brute was limping off and would be round a projection and out of sight in ten paces more! Luckily, just at the turn, he stopped for a second to look back. My last shot and my last chance. Desperation made me steady. I put up the second sight, and with deliberate aim placed the bullet at last in the proper spot, behind the right shoulder, and the markhor rolled down the slope some distance and lay dead. The range of this shot could not have been less than 300 yards. Firing downwards at an angle of 30 degress is very difficult work, and many misses must occure unless the hunter is well practised in this kind of hunting. At the last shot the animal, though further off, was nearly on a level with me, and hitting him was easier. Mirza Khan and Ghariba, with drawn knife, started off at a frightful pace for the "halal" (cutting the throat) but the ground was most difficult; they had to go back some distance the way we had come, then go down round one slope, cross the ravine and up the opposite hillside, on which the markhor was lying. It took them at least 15 minutes before they appeared on the opposite side, whereas the poor old buck had been goat's meat for nearly half an hour! The halal was a failure; but would not have been if Sharofa had not been so orthodoxically scrupulous. He shouted out that the animal was dead, and that no halal was possible; but to be careful about cutting well below the neck, &c., &c. Ghariba, in a rage, shouted back that we would halal Sharofa then said the meat would be "makruh" (unlawful); that was the end of that meat! I now found out from Sharofa that, in this country, the game is always considered "halal" provided the hunter, after shooting the animal, follows him up and *never sits down till he has cut his throat*, though this last act may be performed hours after the animal has been hit, or is dead. But for this convenient interpretation of the laws a good deal of meat would be wasted in a difficult country like this. In all countries, where Musalmans are the hunters, they always have some convenient dodge like the above. Sharofa superintended the cutting off the head through the telescope. When this was done we left our perch on the rock, going back and then down hill making for the main stream. Then up to tent at 2-30 p.m.—and so ends the hunt of the 47-inches. Dimensions—length of horns round curve, 47 inches; girth at base, 11·25 inches; divergence at tips, 26·75 inches. I measured the hoof of one of the forelegs, length 3-5 inches, breadth at heel, 2·25 inches. Of my six shots only two took effect; the third broke the right foreleg at the knee, the sixth through the right shoulder—a splendid shot at 300 yards, if not more.

IBEX SHOOTING.

I have only another week for shikar and then my return tramps must begin, so I had better make the most of the few days left. Breakfasted, and went down spur in Boin Valley. Had not gone far when a hurricane of wind and snow and sleet came on, and I had to crouch behind a rock not much larger than myself on the bare hill side; there was no other cover in sight, a few small birch trees were scattered about. Remained in this position for an hour; and saw no hope of the storm abating, so made for camp straight down instead of going along the hill side towards the head of the valley. We were thus obliged to abandon the exploration of a most likely portion of ibex country. Had not gone far when the storm suddenly came to an end. We regretted much having come down so soon; but a Providence directs the movements of a solitary sportsman as well as the march of a nation. Sitting on the hill-side and scaming the central ridge of Boin where I had shot the ibex, Mirza Khan saw three large bucks, not far from the spot where the the first one had been bagged, but about 600 yards further down, towards the end of the spur, in the direction of camp! Had the shower not driven us down so low we would certainly have missed seeing these three! Two of the ibex were grazing about, the third was lying near a large flat white stone, a capital mark for guiding the stalkers. He was a few yards above the other two, and certainly had the largest horns of all. In a direct line, they were not more than a mile from us, but to get to them we had certainly to go double the distance down to the bottom of the valley, across the stream, and up again over some precipices that from this side, looked utterly impossible. It did not take us long to rush down to the bottom, but going up was much slower work. We had some trouble getting across the cliffs. There was luckily a goat path along the rocks that Mirza knew and followed. There were bad places in it here and there, but they were all crossed without a thought in the presence of the game above us. After this, going along the hill-side was easy enough, and I think we get into position above our quarry within an hour from our start. They had not moved from the spot where we had marked them down, and the large-horned one was still taking his ease near the white rock. By cautious creeping we got within fifteen yards of the large one in our front, and about thirty from the other two feeding below us. This was a most exciting position to be in, but it was also a most uncomfortable and trying one for me who had to use the rifle. The slope of the hill was very abrupt, and I could not get firm footing on the crumbling earth. I was standing behind a rock, partially covered by the branches of a small tree. When I stood on tip-toe, I could see the ibex lying down gazing steadily across the valley. There was a shallow water channel between us. When I stooped down I could see him indistinctly between the leaves of the tree. In neither position could I fire, and the excitement and uncertain footing were telling on my nerves; I bore this for at least two minutes, looking right into the eyes of the unconscious buck and admiring the splendid sweep of his horns. There was a far-off look in his large liquid eyes, as if he were watching for danger on the hill-side opposite where we must have been under his view an hour ago; he certainly was not conscious of the danger within fifteen yards of him! Sometimes he would lazily shake his head and flap his ears to drive the flies off then he certainly looked into my eyes, but the thick screen of leaves and the rock prevented discovery. The wind was, of course, in the right direction for us. There was a small round vacant space among the leaves through which, I thought, I could bring the sights to bear on the buck's shoulder as he lay, but I still had to raise myself on my toes a little, and that was not a steady position for a shot! There was, however, no other way and I had to chance it. Motioning Sharofa to hold up my feet with his hands, I stood on tip-toe, took aim and fired. Of course I missed! The buck sprang to his feet and stood confounded for a moment and I gave him the second barrel of No. 1. I missed again! The ibex vanished round the hill and I thought seriously of suicide; but Sharofa brought me to my senses by telling me to look out for the other two. I turned round and went down a few paces but no bucks could be seen. A minute after, as we stood motionless, ready for their appearance, one of them rushed from under our position to my right about 40 yards off. He was going at a good pace, but I tumbled him over like a rabbit with a bullet through his neck!

THE BURDEN OF THE BLAME AT HYDERABAD.

THE *Pioneer* publishes a strongly-worded article on the "Hyderabad Mining Scandal," and attempts to show that Mr. Cordery and Colonel Marshall were the dupes of Abdul Huk:—

Mr. Cordery was posted to Hyderabad as British Resident about five years ago. He was a man of ability and experience, who had served with credit in a variety of offices; whilst, as a former Foreign Secretary, there was an evident fitness in his selection for one of the most onerous political appointments in India. A man of intellectual attainments and literary gifts; of engaging manners—generous, genial, and hospitable—he commenced by being a *persona grata* to all. Closely associated with Mr. Cordery in the routine of official duties for the past eighteen months was Colonel Marshall, a well-known officer of the Punjab Commission, a friend and former subordinate of the Resident. He was introduced as Private Secretary to the Nizam at a time when the relations between his Highness and his then Minister, Sir Salar Jung, the younger, were strained and seemed likely to be improved by the presence of a suitable intermediary. For a time Colonel Marshall's tact, goodsense and good-temper went far to fulfil the desired object, and drew the Nizam from his reserve. But there came a period later in which, amid a change of circumstances, he aimed higher and missed his mark. Of quite a different type to these two officials was Abdul Huk, the Home Secretary and Public Works Minister to the Hyderabad Government, whose beginnings in life we have already related. Clever, audacious, intriguing, unscrupulous; now plausible, courteous, and convincing; now braggart of his wealth and the splendour of his acquaintance, as suited the moment, the man's inborn vulgarity was most apparent when most disguised. In virtue of a pledge exacted from the late Sir Salar Jung,—the genuineness of which there is still some reason to doubt—he retained a sum of more than eighty thousand pounds out of the sale of the Nizam's State Railway which he had been charged to negotiate. Yet so successfully had he concealed his real position as a paid promoter that, before his return from his mission, a despatch reached India from the Secretary of State praising his public spirit and patriotism; whilst he subsequently excused the largeness of the appropriation by asserting that the money had been mainly devoted to bribing some of the highest of the India Office officials. This act of spoliation, for such, in truth, it was, was gravely censured by the Government of India, and the Sirdar narrowly escaped the deprivation of his Order of the Indian Empire. Here then at the very outset of his career, was a warning to English gentlemen to observe towards him an attitude of distrust and reserve; yet he soon found a patron and defender in the English Resident, a friend and admirer in the English Secretary, and dupes in both.

It is only necessary to examine the history of every prominent scandal which has occurred in Hyderabad during the last five years, in all of which some mad or less sordid object has been the mainspring, in almost all of which an Englishman, in some capacity, has been mixed up, to understand the dislike, the disrespect, we might almost say the contempt with which, in that State, the very name of Englishman has come to be regarded. Nor, it must be confessed, has Mr. Cordery done much to pelp it. In the latter scandals—in the deputation of Abdul Huq as a member of the Jubilee Commission—in the scheme for the formation of a Cabinet in which Abdul Huq aimed by the help of his patron, at undermining the Minister—in the jobbing of Abdul Huq's brother into one of the highest appointments in the State, in the teeth of the Minister's recommendation—in all of these we see the arch-conspirator excelling himself in audacity, because he knew that, in season and out of season, the Resident's influence was behind him. The Viceroy, with a sagacity that it might have seemed difficult to mislead, began by objecting on principle to the appointment of an English Private Secretary to the Nizam; co seated with the greatest reluctance to the deputation of a man of no birth and doubtful antecedents as one of the representatives of a great Indian State to her Imperial Majesty; and absolutely vetoed the Cabinet cabal, which the *Times* had been induced to advocate in advance, holding the methods of a Cabinet to be unfitted to an Eastern country, in which the authority of one responsible Minister is alone understood. Again, it is probable that, behind the Viceroy's graceful and dignified refusal of the offer of sixty lakhs of rupees as a contribution to the defence of the North-West Frontier, made in the name of the Nizam, but contrived by his Home Secretary, Lord Dufferin nursed a well-founded mistrust of its genuineness. But neither the open rebuff which had been previously administered by Lord Ripon, in the matter of the election of a Minister, nor the clear indication of Lord Dufferin's attitude, nor the repeated warnings of personal friends sufficed to wean Mr. Cordery from his infatuation. The official *coterie* smiled away their sense of his patent incapacity; and the Government of India, catching the infection of the third broke itself from his health and the bent of his habits, and still left the burden of heavy responsibilities in unequal hands. The men of leading in Hyderabad regarded such a state of things with pain or wonderment, according as it personally affected them, and exchanged opinions as to what was at the bottom of it. They could not see any natural bond of sympathy between a cultured English gentleman and such as Abdul Huq. They knew the Resident was indolent and averse to exertion: but the theory that he had therefore yielded himself to the guidance of the man of activity and movement, who of all seemed most able and willing to give the necessary impetus to public affairs, was discredited by their knowledge that he was wont, on occasions, to further the schemes of his protege with a vigour and persistence that made considerable demands on his energies. Go to Hyderabad, not as an official, but a trusted outsider—not to the mob, but to the men of power and position—and they will tell you with but little pretence of disguise that the bond between the Resident and the Hyderabad official was such a bond as an Englishman breathing an untainted atmosphere, and writing of an Englishman in a place of high trust, scorn to name. Nevertheless there is the belief. Let it take root and grow, and the end is not far off.

With those who accept our sketch of the state of affairs in Hyderabad during the last few years, it will be unnecessary to claim some consideration for its ruler. Placed very young in a position of extraordinary difficulty; harassed by a frequent change of advisers; afraid of the Resident, and still more afraid of the British Government; seeing the counsels of the man he most disliked everywhere in the ascendant—who can wonder that he too often fled from a scene that baffled and bewildered him, to the solace of the zenana, or sought in the divinations of his astrologers the promise of an unseen world? Yet the Nizam emerges from his retirement at times with a very definite object, and, especially in his latest difficulty, has displayed a will and sagacity that is full of promise for the future. The lessons of this difficulty are not likely, we take it, to be lost either on the Government of India, or the State of Hyderabad. Moreover, they have suffered in common. The Viceroy, as we have seen, has, at times, and to good purpose, taken a line of his own and flown in the face of the authorised version. Yet in the main the Government of India are bound to decide on the merits of a case as it may be officially presented to them. Questions as they came up from Hyderabad were apt to be coloured by the desires of Abdul Huq, if perhaps unconsciously expressed: the views of things presented to the Nizam, through his Private Secretary, were too often shaped as it pleased the same untiring schemer; and there is every reason to conclude that Colonel Marshall's appointment was carefully planned, and Mr. Cordery's influence secured in its furtherance, in order that access to the Nizam might become more easy and more profitable. We should be sorry, however, to think that the appointment could prove as disastrous to Colonel Marshall as to the Administration of Hyderabad. Colonel Marshall's position, as may be seen at a glance, was always a peculiar and perp'exing one; and until the retirement of Sir Salar Jung left him for some months to share with his retiring Chief the position of Minister of the State, and its responsibilities, he did well. His errors have been errors of judgment and too much zeal. But an arrangement that interposes an English Secretary between a young Ruler and his Prime Minister is destructive of all mutual trust and confidence, and the evils of a dual Government are not likely to be perpetuated. Nor will it fail to come home to his Highness' advisers that the uncontrolled access of any one official to the State Treasury, as seems to have been practically permitted to the Minister of Public Works, is liable to encourage abuse. As regards the Mining Concessions, the Government of Hyderabad, having formulated their charges against the Sirdar, will now await his defence. Admitting the extreme possibility that he can, in any material degree, clear himself of participation in the scandal, he must do so at the expense of his reputation for the smallest capacity for affairs. As a British subject, the Government of India, were that necessary, would be bound to see him get fair play. But this obligation has another side to it. It was an English official who introduced Abdul Huq to Hyderabad; it was other English officials who, in turn, obtained him promotion and public honour: and it may become the bounden duty of the Government of India to free the State of the presence of a British subject who has disgraced and plundered it. Come what may, Abdul Huq is foredoomed. To our thinking—and no one who masters the facts can well adopt a different conclusion—the share of the Government of India in the mining business is absolutely free from blame. The bargain to which they were a party was eminently practical and business-like: it only miscarried at the stage when their obligation to watch over its progress had ceased. True, they were parties to the purchase by the Nizam of a share in the Company; but there was nothing particularly objectionable on the face of the proposal: and it was not consented to until the Resident wired a second time, and with impressive urgency, that the Nizam was anxious to hasten the completion of the business, or the tempting prospect would be lost! The Government of the India had previously telegraphed to the Secretary of State their serious objection, on principle, to large speculative dealings between Natives State and capitalists at home.

We may emphasize the justice of the views expressed above by recalling to mind the last letter published in our recent Narrative. In this, Mr. Cordery invites the Minister to convey to the Government of India his approval of the way in which Abdul Huq has performed "the important duties for which he was directed to proceed to England; thus evincing to the very last his childlike confidence in the man by whose fraud or mismanagement the State of which he was a trusted official had been shamelessly betrayed. Mr. Cordery had hardly left the shores of India, when the Minister, shaking off the spell of his presence, enlisted the vigilance of the new Resident, and the reign of wrong came to an end. There are some, we know, to whom the plainness with which we have spoken of things about which it is permis ible to fees strongly, may prove an offence. We would simply remind such that the journalist also is human. Nor does he violate the memory of old and pleasant friendhips from mere lightness of heart. But the time is near when the claim of the official Englishman to remain the strength and stay of the Empire which he has worked so nobly to create, will be perpetually contested. Let us put our house in order.

CONGRESS MEETING AT MEERUT.

A LIVELY meeting was held at Meerut on the 23rd inst., for discussing the subject of the National Congress. The Lahor paper gives the following account:—

The meeting was fixed for a very unpleasant hour for Europeans, so there were only four of them present, with about 25 Musalmans and some 200 to 250 Hindus. Mr. Peary Lall opened the proceedings by speaking, in very fair terms, in favour of the Congress and the object it had in view; urging strongly that its aim and object was loyal throughout, and tended to unification generally, affording the people of India common ground whereon to meet and discuss freely about their future welfare.

Lalas Rugbir Sarum and Gobind Pershad, both pleaders, rose and followed in the beaten track adopted by the first speakers; but went into unnecessary detail, involving observations by Lala Rugbir Saran which gave offence to Mahomed Mir, who, he said, was originally selected as a delegate, but who inexplicably disappointed them at the last moment.

Mahomed Mir rose to vindicate his honour from this attack, and made a few remarks to that end.

Mr. Newton, who was present, was then pressed to say a few words to the audience, and after some hesitation he was induced to comply.

On Mr. Newton resuming his seat, Mr. Prablad Singh rose and made some rather injurious remarks about Mahomed Mir; who wished to retaliate, but was called to order by the chairman, Navab Syad Akbar Shah. But the Mir declined to be restricted after being insulted, and in plain words said that all that Prablad Singh had said was false.

After this period the Mahomedan portion of the meeting became refractory and strong in their expressions: and where, at the close of the meeting, the resolutions were being formally put to the meeting, they, except the few friends and relations of the Chairman, declined to confirm them, and said that as a body the Mahomedans were against the Congress, as, on the lines laid down by Sir Syad Admed Khan, nothing but evil to their confreres could result.

A regular fusilade from discontented members of the Mahommedan portion of the audience went on, which being strongly opposed by many Hindu speakers, who all spoke at the same time, there was for a while hopeless confusion. Words ran high, and a serious disturbance was at one time imminent; but by degrees matters became quiet, and the meeting dispersed.

BENGAL.

"GAZETTE" NOTIFICATIONS.—The following Bengal notifications are gazetted—Mr. J. R. Hand, Deputy Magistrate, Bhubooah, Shahabad, is allowed leave for six months, and Mr. Syud Nurul Huda, Assistant Magistrate, is appointed temporarily to have charge of that sub-division. Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Judge of Backerganj, is appointed temporarily to be Additional District Judge, 24-Parganas. Mr. W. H. Page, Judge of Murshedabad, is appointed to act as Judge of Sarun. Mr. R. H. Anderson, Joint Magistrate, Murshedabad, is appointed to act temporarily as Judge of that district. Mr. F E. Kemp, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of Patna City Police, is allowed leave for two months, Mr. W. A. Gayer to have temporary charge. Mr. K. B. W. Thomas, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Murshedabad, is allowed leave for one month. Dr. J. G. Garrow Grant, Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for six months, and Surgeon-Major W. H. Gregg, Civil Surgeon, Hughli, is appointed to act for him. Dr. E. W. Chambers resigns his appointment as a Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta.

MADRAS.

CARNATIC STIPENDIARY.— A memorial has been addressed to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, by the respectable members of the Carnatic Family, that among the several privileges accorded to H. H. the 1st Prince of Arcot and his family, it was settled by Sir Charles Wood, the then Secretary of State for India, that H. H.'s income be raised from £15,000 to £30,000 sterling per annum, and a moiety of £30,000 continued in perpetuity to H H's family after his death, and that the Government of Madras also, in arranging the distribution of the allowance to the Family, have calculated the shares of the different members in pounds sterling, but the allowances were issued to H. H. the 1st Prince of Arcot and his family only in Indian money, and the rate of exchange was wholly withheld from them; that the petitioners' respective families having since become larger, it is impossible for them to arrange for their support within the limited income at their disposal. They therefore crave that H E. the Viceroy and Governor-Generaly will be pleased to direct that the rate of exchange to which petitioners are entitled for the reasons set forth above, be allowed to them.—*Times.*

DR. FULLERTON.—On the afternoon of Tuesday last, Doctor Fullerton, Civil Surgeon of Ahmutty, Coorg, arrived at Bangalore by the Mysore train in a state of intoxication. He was conveyed to the Cubbon Hotel where, presently reviving slightly, he ordered dinner, but did not partake of any. On his servants entering his room at six o'clock on the 26th instant, he was found dead. A coroner's inquest was held at which it transpired that the deceased had been drinking hard during the journey from Ahmutty to Bangalore. The jury found a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused from excessive consumption of alcohol. The deceased was a young man and well connected.

PHYSICAL INSTRUCTION.—Mr. H. B. Grigg, M.A, Director of Public Instruction, in submitting to Government his remarks on the educational portion of the budget estimate of the Chingleput District Board for 1888-89, says with reference to Training Schools, that "the reduced allotment is satisfactorily accounted for and may stand. I regret, however, to observe that the Board have not seen their way towards providing for a gymnastic instructor. I do not understand the force of the objection raised by the Board against the employment of the above officer. I am of the opinion that the imparting of physical education to elementary teachers, when under training, is absolutely essential, and would therefore once more urge upon the Board the necessity for the school providing for instruction in gymnastics. A part of the savings effected by the relief afforded to Local Fund contribution might be utilized for this purpose, and the Board may also claim grants from Provincial Funds on account of the teacher.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th April, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·837
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	·77
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, NNE, NNW, WNW, NW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	327

*From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Glenmorven, 1,826 tons, Capt. J. G. Wright, sailed yesterday, for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Carlton, 1,332 tons, Captain William Story, arrived here yesterday from Batoum, (15th April), with a cargo of 61,181 cases kerosine oil.

THE Clan Line steamship Clan Mackay, 1,422 tons, Captain H. Sibery, arrived here yesterday from Glasgow, (22nd March), with a general cargo and Mr. Macgregor and Mr. Jeejeebhoy Nowrojee as passengers.

THE s.s. Merka, 1,029 tons, Nacoda, arrived here on Saturday last, from Zanzibar (17th April), with a general cargo and seven natives first-class and 169 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall, 2,620 tons, Captain W. Boulton, arrived in Bombay the day before yesterday, from Livervool, laden with a general cargo and Mr. Alexander, and Sergeant and Mrs. Riders, as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Busheer, Captain J. Skinner, sailed from Bombay on Saturday last for Ratnagiri, Vingorla, Malwan and Marmagoa, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. D. P. Ramsey, and Mr. L. Lyons, for Marmagoa; and 65 deck for various ports.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Purulia, 993 tons, Capt Withers, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Jones, Major R H Maccarthy, Mrs Cursetbai and infant, Mrs Avabai and infant and Mr D Burjorjee for Kurrachee; Mrs Ahmed for Bussorah; Mr V DeSouza for Behrin; and 68 deck for various ports.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O steamer Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain P W Case, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Hongkong, with mails and the following passengers from China and Australia:—Home passengers.—Messrs. R. Hough, A. H. Bennett, and A. K. Armitage, from Shanghai. For Bombay.—Mr. Rubisteen, from Singapore; Mr. G. W. Mills, from Sydney, Mr. Hamilton, from Melbourne—Messrs. A. King and N. Damania and Miss McGuinness—from Colombo; and six deck from various ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hispania	2213	W. Main	B	W.& A.Graham & Co.
,, Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Cy.of Dublin	2150	R. MacNeil	D	C. Forbes & Co.
,, Lalcham	1300	J. Evans	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Apollo	206	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Kerbella	1571	D. Stewart	H J	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Highfield	1698	W. Simpson	N	Purshotum&Co.
,, Horn Head	1553	M. R. Thompson	O	J. M. Heyn.
,, Kashgar	1515	C. Gadd	P	P. & O. Co.
,, Aspatria	1920	G. Veale	Q	C. Eduljee

VICTORIA DOCK.

,, Lancaster	1117	J. T. Leggett	..	F. Muir & Co.
,, Foyle	1581	H. Gasson	..	R. Bomanjee
,, Glenmorven	1826	Wright	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Bryn Glas	1503	G. Bethell	..	Numan Devjee.
,, P.Henderick	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
,, Boskina Bay	1500	W. Legg	..	B. Craig & Co.
,, Chandiboye	1443	G. H. Elridge	..	Captain.
,, Boileau	1231	R. Crosby	..	Pursotum & Co.
,, Picton	1561	P. Brown	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Preston	1401	F. Brown	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Strathearn	1854	L. White	..	W.& A. Graham & Co.
,, Bretwalda	1901	J. F. Carpenter	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Manilla (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, April 10.
	Werneth Hall (s)	Boulton	Liverpool, March 31
	Deccan (s)	Case	Hongkong, April 7.
	Flamboro (s)	Russell	New Castle, Mar 29.
	Merka (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, April 17.
29	Clan Mackay (s)	Sibery	Glasgow, March 22.
	Carlton (s)	Story	Batoum, April 15.
	Accomac (s)	Windsor	Cardiff March 27.
	Dago (s)	Comer	Kurrachee, Apr. 27.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Marmagoa, &c.
	Inchborna (s)	Eno (s)	Calcutta.
	Lisnacrieve (s)	Williams	Calcutta.
	Boskinna Bay (s)	Long	Torre del Anunziata and Messina.
29	Glenmorven (s)	Wright	Dunkirk.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Deccan, for China and Australia.
,, Indra, for Antwerp.
Ship Udston, for Amsterdam.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

April 21.—Steamers Japan and Nurjahan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 22.

Jones, Surgeon, Bombay, Medical Servi... appointment, from England.

APRIL 28.

Mills, Condr, Madras, Comt Dept, ... Australia.

Bomes, Captain, Bengal, Royal S... leave, from England.

Sandys, Lt, Bengal, Royal Irish ... from England.

LaTouche, Brigadier-General ... on duty, from Ahmednagar.

Povah, Major, Bombay, D A Q ... Abu.

Swete, Lt, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on ... U Burma.

Rider, Sergt, Bengal, R E, from sick leave, from England.

Spencers, Major, 17th Bengal Infantry, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 27.

Lafone, Captain, Bengal, Devon Regt, on promotion, to England.

APRIL 28.

Povah, Major, Bombay, D A Q M G, on duty, to Purandher.

FLORILINE:—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
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RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS
Agent,
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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DEALERS in Indian and Fine Art Work, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Precious Stones and Brilliants, Indian Curios, &c., &c. Rich Cashmere Shawls, Persian Carpets, Foolkaries and other Indian stuffs for making purdahs and curtains. Prices below competition. Price lists free.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituen shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOP'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action to Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious mitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., referring that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would lead the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broa Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foo annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business ad vertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,
EXPORT AGENTS,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,
which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care can easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.
BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the
GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.
Repeated analyses have proved that
MAWSON'S
NEW PATENT FILTER
removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.
Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—
E. T. ATKINS. ALLAHABAD.

FER BRAVAIS.
THIS SPLENDID TONIC
HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.
The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral*" "*and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS is a "*remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London Physician writes to us: 'I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.'*" *Taken readily by children.*
INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.
Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.
Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.
PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 2s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment). LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).
To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

TO ROLLER MILLERS.
GRADE YOUR WHEAT
INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING
Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,
WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,
And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.

FIFTY Prizes Awarded

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL
GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.
They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.
CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.
CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."
PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£8,000,000.
FUNDS ESCROW—£1,920,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Re-insurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
Reduced Life Rates:—Liberal terms.
Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Surety ship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in Englishor in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Mustid	Bhosawul	Satarl	Dapkl
Byculla "	Junctionac	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Mirganj (for	Boresaun
Parel Station	Nimborah	Marbio	Katipurna
Dadur	Rawer	Rameki	Moortizapo
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnalra
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wanagal	Malker
Tannaha	Dongergaum	Nerel	Chandoor
Deewa	Hagmar	Chinchowli	Tamergaon
Callian Junc-tionab	Kundwaah	Kurjutab	Deewa
	Jawar	Padsadari	Dyaum
Titwalla	Bee h	Khandalla	Wurdahb
Khadawali	Sinasji	Lanowlcea	Powwar
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Ku-kulla	Boree
Lagaum	Sheriagee	Tulligaum	Kapri
Khanderee	Hurdaa	Salaiwali	Jalgaon
Kussaraha	Chhegaum	Chinchwad	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Bhatee	Sewnee	Poonabdd	Jarsee R
Bailgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Mardee
Desialee B. Siding	Khundl	Dorooloe	Unget
	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Nasick Rda	Starsee (for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Kheirwadee	Hoshangabad	Patna	Bholaporee
Nipbar	Rampur	Dhondh	Hoodgee
Loosulgaum	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubaum
Munmar	Seoni	Deoksel and	Doddeh
Nandgauma	Schaoporead	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Naldongree	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Goolburga
Chellagaum	Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Shahabadabe
Kujgaum	Sankerl	Warangaum	Wadi
Galna	Babai	Narsaum	Nulwar
Pechora	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedasherry
Myjee	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Mussawuda	Kureli (for	Siswa Bridge	Road
laowlee	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
ulgaum	Nursingpore	Julumb	Chickmagu
	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad-Secunder a bad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampalle	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapujgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

W a l w a n Junc. do.	Botad	Uhtal	Dhan
	Nimgala	Lunidhar	Bamnia
City	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Bongdi
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khekhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or
c From 5to 13 minutes for Refreshment
20 minutes for Dinner. 40minutes for Dinner

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NOTICES.

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

● Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE

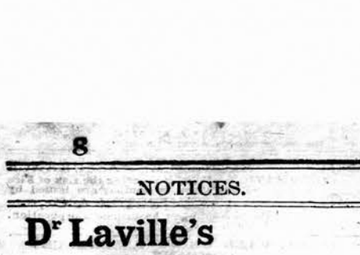
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 32, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS



"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

---

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & C°; *Paris*, Chassaing & C°, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« *Messrs CHASSAING & C° (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whose medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84* ».

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

FOR

CONSTIPATION.

Hæmorrhoids,

Bile, Headache,

Loss of Appetite,

Gastric & Intestinal

Troubles.

Sold by all Chemists.

E. GRILLON, 69, Queen Street, Cheapside, LONDON.

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1171 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

1172 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1167 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S CAMPAIGN WATCHES

Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices:—

		Rs.
II. qly.,	Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16
„	Metal hunting keyless lever ...	17
„	Metal cut hunting keyless lever ..	18
„	Silver open-face keyless lever ...	28
„	Silver hunting keyless lever ...	29
„	Silver cut hunting keyless lever .	30

Guarantee One Year.

		Rs.
I. qly,	Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
„	Metal hunting keyless lever ...	21
„	Metal cut hunting keyless lever...	22
„	Fine silver open-face keyless lever.	35
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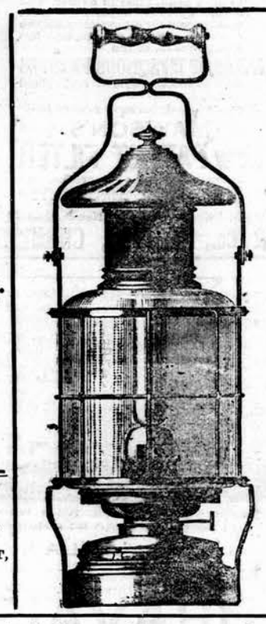

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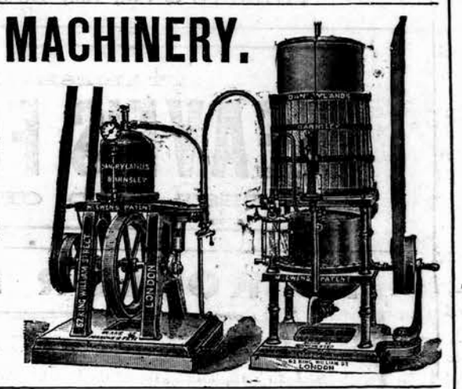

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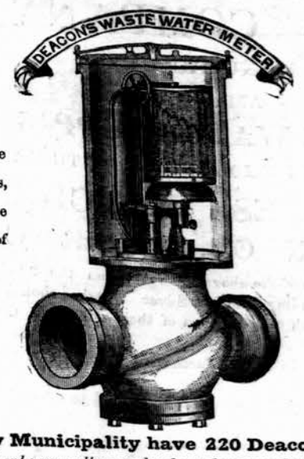

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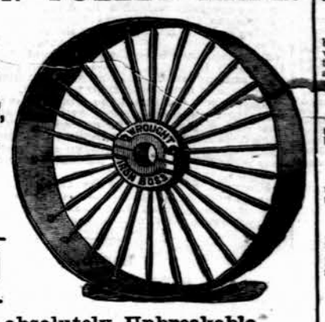

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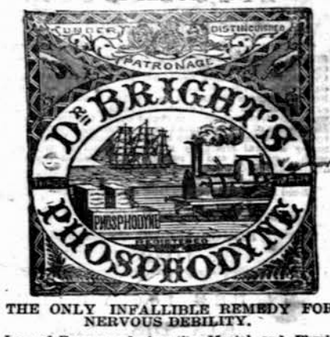

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